THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — VOL. 60, NO. 210 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS on East Europe

What's ahead . . .

There could be a lesson for the Russians in the present crisis with Czechoslovakia: How not to alienate their allies.

Twenty years ago the first bloc crisis of this kind occurred with Yugoslavia. Since then there have been critical turning points with Poland, Hungary, China, Albania, and Romania.

Yet the Soviets still have to learn how to negotiate disagreements with their allies without pushing their relationship to open rupture—or the danger of something worse, as in the present effort to cow the Czechs.

Only once did the Russians promptly accept reality. In 1956 the new Polish leaders stood up to Khrushchev, yet a break did not follow.

In Hungary the Soviets used force. Since then Albania and China gradually have been alienated. Today Romania is barely tolerated.

The Russians are usually adept in common-sense diplomacy with their enemies. The present détente with the West is an example. But they often treat their allies as anything but friends.

Hence, if the Russians fail to show more flexibility and understanding toward the Czechs, they are more than likely to run into far greater opposition at their world meeting of parties in November than they did in Budapest six months ago.

Trends . . .

Poland's brand of national communism is beginning to sport a new anti-Soviet bias.

During the recent plenum of the Polish Central Committee, Stefan Jedrychowski, a Politburo member, cautioned that nationalism at the outset may show one face or another. "But in the end," he said, "it will display its anti-Soviet claws."

His statement was a hint that the "partisans" of Gen. Miecyslaw Moczar may not be as loyal to the Soviet alliance as they claim to be.

It was the General who sparked the Polish party's anti-Zionist campaign and is described by some as Poland's up-and-coming man.

⊕

Trade between Russia and Communist China continues to fall off heavily. It dropped 60 percent last year from the 1966 level.

Simultaneously Chinese trade agreements with Eastern Europe began to reflect a steady climb.

Romania has become China's best trading partner. And this year agreements with Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Poland are opening new channels, though the volume of trade is far below that prior to the early 1960's.

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Youth gives Soviet leaders increasing concern.

Of all workers, teachers, engineers, and doctors, 40 percent are less than 30 years of age. Keeping them in line presents the Kremlin with a growing challenge.

The extent of ferment among the young shows up in a recent survey made by a Leningrad sociologist. He discovered that about 85 percent of the students in classes of the Komsomol or Communist youth organization want political instruction with free discussion in which they can express their own opinions.

As the Komsomol celebrates its 50th anniversary, Kremlin leaders particularly deplore the trend among youth toward "maximalism" — that is, Maoism, Trotskyism, anarchism, and the "erroneous and harmful teachings" of Dr. Herbert Marcuse, professor of sociology at the San Diego campus of the University of California who preaches revolutionary change in the entire social system of the world.

How and why . . .

Czechoslovakia is a major uranium producer.

But a Czech nuclear scientist is charging that the secrecy which surrounds uranium production in his country under an agreement with the Soviet Union is "highly immoral and politically harmful."

An annual output of 10,000 tons of processed uranium could bring Prague $170 million annually. Yet the ore is exported in raw form to the Soviets at prices which are kept confidential, known only to a few persons.

The Czech scientist wants to know why his country, highly developed industrially, should export raw ore like the industrially undeveloped Congo.

"Why," he asks, "don't we export nuclear clean uranium or fuel elements on much more favorable terms?"

It appears to be another example of the unfavorable stance into which the Czech economy has been forced by Soviet political pressure.

Where to look

Books	5	Sports	12
Business	10	The Home Forum	8
Family Features	15	Women Today	6, 7

Associated Press Wirephoto

Soviet and Czech leaders face each other across conference table at Cierna

Czech hopes lifted by 'progress report'

Czech Army ranks high
Page 2

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

As intensive talks between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Communist leaders went into their third day Wednesday, Czechs and Slovaks waited in unconcealed suspense—and a touch of impatience—to know their future.

A "progress report" from Cierna Nad Tisou, the remote Slovakian border village where the two sides are meeting in the closest secrecy, was the most encouraging of the week.

A Czech senior party spokesman was reported to have told a closed meeting of the national council here that the latest news gave ground for "measured optimism."

Among ordinary Czechs there was some anxiety because of the length of the talks. But the best informed observers regarded this as a good sign.

It now is known that Tuesday night Czechoslovakia's President Gen. Ludvik Svoboda, made an impressive and effective speech urging the Russians to allow his country to build socialism in its own liberalized way. The exchanges continued between the two sides Wednesday.

[Reuters reported from Cierna Nad Tisou that Communist sources at Kosice said Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev was taken ill just before lunch Wednesday and had to leave the summit-conference room.

[The news came from the editor of the Kosice newspaper. He said the meeting broke up when Mr. Brezhnev became ill.]

For the previous 72 hours the tension had been building up.

The news of further Warsaw Pact maneuvers—this time across the northwestern borders—contributed. People here Wednesday had begun to regard this kind of thing as saber rattling to be treated with disdain; but privately they would admit to a little apprehension.

The same was true of the Soviet troops still prolonging their stop-go withdrawal from this country after the June maneuvers.

Ten days earlier it was said the Defense Ministry would issue a communiqué when the last Russian had left. That communiqué was still awaited Wednesday.

Unidentified Soviet forces moved out of the north Moravian military area a few days ago, making for the Slovak border. Twenty-four hours later, a motorized unit which had been halted a week in western Slovakia pulled out in the same direction. But no official word came through that either force had crossed the border. Each was thought to number several thousand men.

A report by Prace, the trade-union paper, that the Soviet staff commander, General Mayorov, had extended hospitality to a group of Czechoslovak officers led to momentary speculation that something dubious was afoot.

This was reinforced by the fact that the Czechoslovak group was led by Gen. Josef Kodaj, a Stalinist, and a not very effectual

★ Please turn to Page 2

Candidates joust with unit rule

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Every presidential aspirant at a national convention tries to embrace some issue that will bring maximum support among uncommitted delegates and perhaps win him a preliminary test vote in the early hours. The loftier the moral tone of this issue the better.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy has made his drive in this regard for an "unrigged" convention much as did the shrewd leaders of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower against the late Robert A. Taft in 1952. His target—the unit rule.

Under the unit rule, state delegates in some cases bind themselves to vote unanimously for a single candidate as long as the majority so decides or, perhaps, as long as their leaders so order.

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey now appears to have sidestepped this ploy by saying at Los Angeles that he had just as lief drop the unit rule in the five or six states bound under it to him, and proposing that Senator McCarthy do the same thing.

Attention shifted

At a press conference here, Senator McCarthy showed nimble footwork by saying that (a) Mr. Humphrey's action in releasing delegates to him under the unit rule would after all affect only "about eight"; (b) that he could not release his own 72 delegates in Massachusetts and 35 in Oregon bound to him for the first ballot, since they "are pledged to me by law"; and (c) by shifting attention to a proposed change in the convention procedure relating to favorite sons which he called "a holding operation, somewhat like the unit rule."

Thus Senator McCarthy seemed to be trying to keep Mr. Humphrey on the defensive at the same time he appears to admit, indirectly, that the unit rule issue isn't too important after all.

Mr. Humphrey's advisers pooh-pooh the affair.

They assert with preconvention confidence that their man already has more than enough votes for nomination.

And they have tried to avoid the kind of confrontation which trapped Senator Taft when Eisenhower managers asserted that he was backing "the Texas Steal" (i.e., using control of political machinery to give credentials to disputed Texas delegates).

Strategy sketched

Most uncommitted delegates in 1952 sided with Eisenhower forces in the skillfully exploited situation.

"The highest art, apparently," says the Brookings Institution's study of national conventions, "is to arrange a strategic vote on which the uncommitted delegates, or even delegates committed to another candidate, will be compelled to vote their consciences in a direction favorable to a particular candidate. They are at least somewhat committed to the fortunes of the candidate with whom they have become associated."

It is hard to see how Senator McCarthy can make very much out of an attack on favorite sons. The two unit-rule states with

★ Please turn to Page 3

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

Rockefeller squeezes out Humphrey in poll

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller leads Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey in a state-by-state assessment just completed by this newspaper.

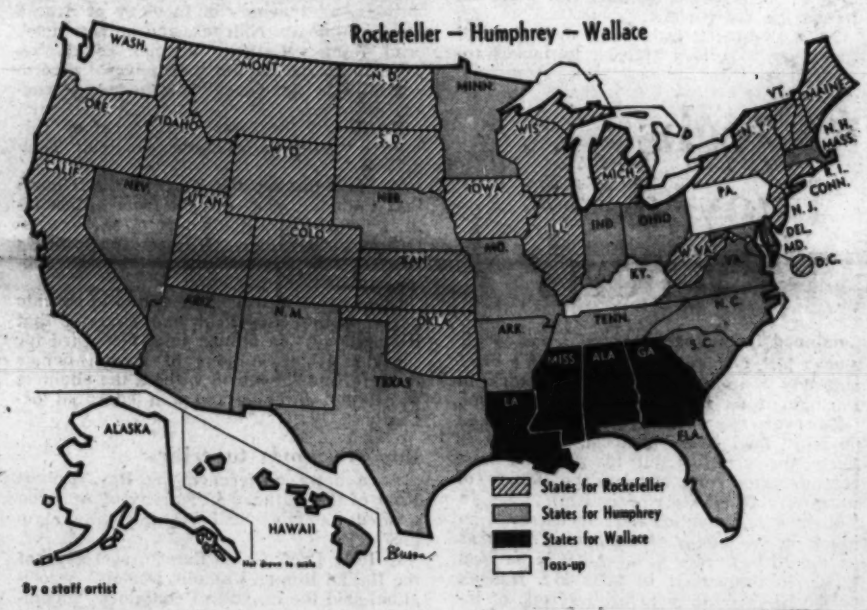
Even while the Gallup Poll (showing a Rockefeller-Humphrey standoff and a slight Nixon edge over Humphrey) stirs this convention city, political writers of The Christian Science Monitor see the Rockefeller-Humphrey contest in a somewhat different light.

[The Monitor's final preconvention survey on a race between Mr. Humphrey and former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon will appear this Saturday.]

Monitor political writers now give Governor Rockefeller 22 states plus the District of Columbia with 248 electoral votes — 270 are needed to win.

Mr. Humphrey is given 19 states with 198 electoral votes. It is Mr.

★ Please turn to Page 3



By a staff artist

Inside today

Anonymous 'members' provide vital UN services

United Nations decisions are not exclusively influenced by governments.

The Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO), a charter-created body of men and women at the UN, is increasing in value as a consultative body. A wide array of skills and knowledge is available.

First page, second section

Sears revisits gay '90's in catalogue reprint

Not many remember the "1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue." Recently republished, it flaunts picture hats for picturesque wearers in the "Ladies Tailor Made Suits" section. In its day it was the last word in silent selling, the epitome of American Victoriana.

The 1968 version has backward-looking forewords by S. J. Perelman and Richard H. Rovere.

Review: Page 7

Debate renewed on population curbs

By Louis Garinger
Religious affairs editor of The Christian Science Monitor

London

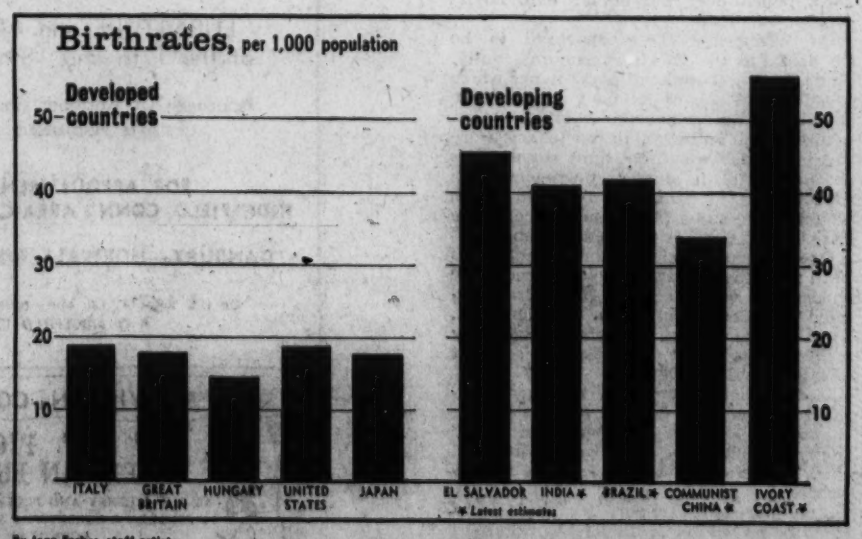
The decision of Pope Paul VI reaffirming traditional Roman Catholic teaching on birth control could make it harder for some nations to curb the population explosion, critics of the Pontiff's ruling say.

The pronouncement, contained in a 38-page encyclical entitled "Of Human Life," is seen as having far-reaching implications both within and without the Roman Catholic Church.

The encyclical upheld the Roman Catholic Church's ban on all methods of artificial contraception. It reaffirmed that Roman Catholics might limit the size of their families only by the rhythm method — that is by confining intercourse to a woman's infertile period.

The Pope reaffirmed the doctrine proclaimed 38 years ago by Pope Pius XI that

★ Please turn to Page 2



By Joan Forbes, staff artist

Soaring birthrates

Many experts believe family planning is essential to check spiraling birthrates in developing countries.

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Highly skilled force

Czech Army intrigues Soviets

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The Czechoslovak Army is again counted one of the most efficient fighting forces in Europe and as seen by the Soviet Union, potentially the most reliable, most effective army of its Warsaw Pact allies.

Before World War II, when Hitler's ambitions began to reach out toward Czechoslovakia, the Army of this little country at the strategic crossroads of Europe was reckoned one of the finest on the continent.

In leadership, in the quality and training of its enlisted personnel and in its equipment, it was reckoned an efficient, modern force standing only behind the vastly greater manpower and resources of the Red Army and the German Wermacht.

The fact that it is again one of the best in East Europe is one reason for the Russians' acute anxiety over the internal political changes initiated here since January.

These events ousted a Stalinist regime and brought in a new leadership committed to sweeping domestic reforms.

The reforms include the democratization process which Moscow was chosen to believe will undermine the authority of the Communist Party and, consequently, Czechoslovakia's reliability as the protector of a sector vital to Soviet and East European security.

In actual fact, the greater Soviet fear is that democratization will spill over the Czechoslovak borders into Poland and East Germany or into Hungary where liberalization already has achieved a certain advance.

In such an event, the process of disintegration and diversification of orthodox communism in Eastern Europe would be dramatically hastened and the Warsaw Pact itself weakened as each state sought greater independence.

It is this fear that prompts the Soviet Union's argument that the changes here are weakening Czechoslovakia's capability to defend its common border with West Germany.

That is, the border with the former American occupation-zone where 200,000 United States troops are stationed at present.

Demand questioned

In its note to Prague a week ago, Moscow is reported to have renewed a long-standing demand that a division of Warsaw Pact forces be permanently stationed in western Bohemia.

Some of the best diplomatic observers here doubt that the note did, in fact, make this demand. It is pointed out that it would represent something which even that old Muscovite loyalist, the ousted former party chief, Antonin Novotny, rejected.

But the Czechs have been acting as though a demand of this kind, if it is not in the note, is or may be coming into the purview of the approaching talks.

This week, an international lawyer pointed out that, legally, the Warsaw Pact cannot station troops on the territory of one of its members without that member's agreement.

Czechoslovak generals and party spokesmen say: "Czechoslovakia is able to defend its own borders."

Western military experts believe that it could, in fact, give a good account of itself.

Numerically, its armed forces of approximately 230,000 men (including an Air Force of 35,000) plus militarized security forces 35,000 strong are second only to Poland in Eastern Europe. But the experts count the Czech forces as superior in efficiency and training. Of some 12 Army divisions, four are armored, with Soviet T-54 and 55 tanks.

Organization praised

These tank models are at least 10 years older than the Soviets' latest T-62's, of which the Czechs may have a few.

One expert told this writer: "Of all the East Europeans the Czechoslovaks have the best going organization, always considered by the Soviets as the most effective."

The Army suffered a severe setback early in its postwar reconstruction by the purges carried out in the general staff and the officers' corps after the 1948 Communist coup.

But it has developed since into a force now regarded as better than the prewar Army, with a hard training program and a high record of mechanical efficiency and upkeep.

The Czechs have an old-established armaments industry. Skoda, like Krupp, was known internationally through two world wars.

Skoda and other plants produce excellent infantry carriers, tow vehicles and trucks, and artillery — mainly antiaircraft guns. They also make some of the best light automatic weapons in the world including the famous Bren gun of World War II.

The Air Force has about 700 aircraft, mostly Soviet MIGs and Delta tactical aircraft carrying air-to-ground rocket missiles. It also has a few obsolete bombers.

★ *Widespread debate renewed on population curbs*

Continued from Page 1

"each and every matrimonial act must remain open to the transmission of life."

He also condemned sterilization and aborption as means of checking spiraling birthrates in developing nations.

The Pope said he was aware of anxieties over the problem of overpopulation. But, he added, "no solution to these difficulties is acceptable which does violence to man's essential dignity and is based only on an utterly materialistic conception of man himself and of his life."

While some clerics have sprung to the Pope's defense, critics regard his decision as embarrassing to the church and a disservice to humanity.

The attack has been mainly on the following theological and practical grounds:

1. The Pope's decision is said to be at odds with pressing social needs of mankind today. The pressures of overpopulation in the developing countries is such that many regard birth control as essential if widescale human suffering and misery are to be prevented.

Pressure increases

Despite the Pope's desire to promote peace and human dignity, the decision, critics charge, will increase pressures leading to both war and poverty. It could make it considerably harder for governments around the world to take decisive action to solve the population problem.

2. The decision, it is charged, is at odds with those factors which make for a stable and happy marriage. Many Roman Catholic families, often with insufficient means, will continue to have the burden of finding some way to support unwanted children. The pressures this can place on family life are obvious.

3. It is asserted that the decision will constitute a serious setback to moves toward ecumenical accord. With most other churches convinced that birth control is not only morally sound but morally essential in today's world, the gulf is wide indeed. Christian unity, many say, has received a serious setback.

4. Some argue that this conservative decision on such a crucial matter will seriously impair the momentum toward reform within the Roman Catholic church, already lagging in some quarters. It could lead to defections from the church, especially among young people, or could even result in some sort of split.

Commission overruled

There is evidence that over half the Roman Catholics in some of the more advanced countries are already using artificial methods of birth control.

Many theologians advocate it, including a majority of the Vatican appointed birth-control commission that now has been overruled by the Pope's own decision. The strains thus produced by this decision could prove severe it is held by many observers.

5. Of the great majority of informed Roman Catholics, who will undoubtedly remain with the church, there will almost certainly be, critics allege, a severe crisis of conscience. Since these persons are likely to go on following their own conscience despite the Pope's pronouncement, the result could well be a serious threat to the church's teaching authority in the area of faith and morals.

A group of 87 American Roman Catholic theologians publicly dissented from the Pope's pronouncement, the Associated Press reported.

In a statement issued in Washington the priests—all teachers of theology at American seminaries, colleges, and universities—said Roman Catholic couples could "responsibly" decide for themselves "according to their conscience" whether to use contraceptives.

They said the Pope's encyclical on this matter "is not an infallible teaching." They added:

"It is common teaching in the church that Catholics may dissent from authoritative, noninfallible teachings of the magisterium when sufficient reasons for so doing exists." The magisterium means the teaching authority of the Pope.

The priests also took exception to specific parts of the encyclical and charged that it contained "an almost total disregard for the dignity of millions of human beings brought into the world without the slightest possibility of being fed and educated decently."

Pope responds to critics

At a news conference the Rev. Robert Hunt of the Catholic University of America termed the encyclical "theologically myopic."

In Italy Prof. Guido Caprio, secretary of the Italian Roman Catholic Doctors' Association, said the encyclical contained "incomprehensible and insoluble contradictions" from the medical point of view, Reuters reported.

Replying to the tide of protest against his ruling, Pope Paul Wednesday appealed to Roman Catholic couples to understand and accept the encyclical. He said he had known his decision not to modify his church's traditional policy would cause anguish to those involved and heated discussions in the press. The decision, he stressed, was the result of study and prayer, and a feeling of charity and pastoral concern for married Christians.

★ Czechs buoyed by reports

Continued from Page 1

Slovak MP. General Kodaj achieved a brief notoriety a month ago with an attack in Parliament on the intellectual reformists.

However, the visit appears to have been no more than Army protocol, though it is likely the general and his Russian host commiserated together on the follies of Alexander Dubcek's revisionism.

Meanwhile, attention here focused not so much on the doings of the Soviet Army as on the little border village of Cierna Nad Tisou. In three days of talks Mr. Dubcek displayed—according to brief scraps of information seeping over the party grapevine—continued resolution. He was said to be standing up to criticism and to demands for a cutback in Czechoslovakia's new-found freedoms.

Bits of half-information emanating from sources close to the Czechoslovak Central Committee told of sittings late into the night. On Monday discussions lasted 11 hours, and Tuesday, with an earlier start, they went on even longer.

By Tuesday evening the leading principals on both sides had spoken. The Russians then insisted, however—apparently to see if they could detect weak links in the Czechoslovak chain of unity — that everyone present on both sides should be heard.

Hope held for accord

Even Czechoslovak journalists were allowed no nearer than 50 yards of the meeting hall at Cierna. They could report only such items as a wave of the hand from one of their delegates; or the fact that the Russians slept on their train—Cierna has no accommodation—which, for security reasons, pulled over the border onto Soviet territory at night.

On Wednesday there appeared to be no break in the Czech Presidium's unity. Rude Pravo—the official party paper which is edited by one of its most conservative members, Oldrich Svestka — affirmed that with goodwill on both side conclusions were possible which would not limit nor damage the process of the democratic regeneration of socialism in Czechoslovakia and which would at the same time help overcome the anxieties of Czechoslovakia's neighbors.

One of those anxieties, professedly, has been aroused by Prague's wish for economic cooperation with the West. Rude Pravo replied to this concern with the comment that, after all, the construction of a Fiat factory on the Volga would not shake the socialist bases of Soviet society.

Unity at home meanwhile has been nourished by a nonstop flood of support letters, resolutions, and pledges from factories and collective farms—by extra work shifts, and extra deliveries for a new fund for the republic.

Simultaneously, support for the Czechs from the rest of the Communist world grows apace. It cautions the Russians to watch their step.

In midtown Prague posters have begun to appear with inscriptions saying "U.S.S.R., respect our sovereignty" and calling on the Russians to withdraw the last of their troops who were brought here for the June maneuvers.

The news — briefly

International . . .

Paris

Hanoi's delegate at the Paris peace talks rejected Secretary of State Dean Rusk's call on North Vietnam to state what it would do if the United States stopped all bombing of the north.

Col. Ha Van Lau, deputy for North Vietnam's chief delegate Xuan Thuy, branded the American demand for "reciprocity" as "extremely absurd" and said the United States stand was "warlike and aggressive."

American negotiator W. Averell Harriman accused Hanoi of constantly violating the 1962 Geneva agreement on the neutrality of Laos and called on North Vietnam to leave its neighbors alone as one way of bringing peace to Southeast Asia.

Saigon

All eligible South Vietnamese men between 34 and 38 will be drafted into the armed services this year under the mobilization law which comes into force Aug. 1, the Defense Ministry said.

The general mobilization law was signed by President Thieu June 19 after it was approved by Parliament. It makes all men between 18 and 43 liable to military call-up.

Vienna

Romania has sent a note to Poland protesting anti-Romanian statements and distortions in the Polish press and on radio and television, the official Romanian news agency Agerpress reported.

In Belgrade, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, reporting the protest, said it was unprecedented among Warsaw Pact nations.

United States . . .

Washington

A Senate committee shelved Abe Fortas's nomination as Chief Justice until after Labor Day because not enough senators were present to take action on the appointment.

Washington

A proposal to deny United States foreign aid to Communist countries under any circumstances as long as North Korea holds the crew of the USS Pueblo was adopted by the Senate, 43-29.

Los Angeles

A bomb explosion which authorities believe may have been triggered by anti-Castro Cubans caused extensive damage to the British Consulate offices.

Washington

A bill to exempt postal workers from a government personnel cutback cleared two more congressional hurdles en route to probable passage.

News of July 30 and 31 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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RETAIL ADVERTISING INDEX
RESTAURANTS—Page 6
CONNECTICUT—Page 2
NEW YORK STATE—Page 4
WEST VIRGINIA—Page 2
See also State and City Directory—Pages 12, 13, 14

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Postage Stamps Honor John F. Kennedy
New York, Aug. 1 (EN)—A huge postage stamp in honor of John F. Kennedy has just been issued by the Asiatic country of Sharjah. This unusual stamp is printed in multi-colors with inscriptions in gold and measures 5¼ inches wide. A smiling JFK is shown on the left portion—on the right is a reproduction of a previous JFK memorial stamp . . . this very unusual stamp sold out day of issue and is now quite scarce. Because of the intense interest in JFK memorial stamps issued by foreign nations, Elmont has prepared a collection of 17 different stamps from 9 countries including the recent set of four JFK portrait stamps from Guinea with the U.S. flag in full color at half mast. (This set alone lists for over $1.00) . . . plus the Sharjah memorial issue mentioned above. . . . Interested collectors may obtain this collection of 17 different JFK memorial stamps by sending $1.00 to Elmont Stamp Co., 100 Ruby St., Elmont, N. Y. 11003. Approvals and other offers included.

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Associated Press Wirephotos

On campaign trail

Left to right: Gov. Ronald Reagan (R) of California gives his views to the GOP platform committee in Miami Beach. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) of New York gets roped by a Denver supporter. Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D) of Minnesota draws a tear in New Jersey. Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas smiles in Little Rock as he wins renomination. And Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey tries to comfort a future voter in San Francisco.

★Rockefeller inches ahead of Humphrey in survey

Continued from Page 1

Rockefeller's strength in the big-population areas of the North that continues to provide his advantage. He now is seen ahead of Vice-President Humphrey in California, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and the District of Columbia.

On June 22, the Monitor ran a similar survey. The results of that assessment — Rockefeller: 22 states and 252 electoral votes; Humphrey: 18 states with 158 electoral votes.

Mr. Humphrey has scored modest gains since then, and Governor Rockefeller is a hair under his previous total.

Mr. Rockefeller picked up California in the new survey — from the "toss-up" category. At the same time, however, he lost Pennsylvania, which slipped into the toss-up rating.

Mr. Humphrey did make some headway in the big-population states. He picked up Ohio, which belonged to Mr. Rockefeller in the June survey. And he added Massachusetts, which was then a toss-up.

But the Rockefeller thesis, that he would have a particularly strong appeal in the Northern big cities, seems well substantiated in the Monitor assessment.

In the new survey, Governor Rockefeller also picked up Oklahoma and Oregon, which had belonged to the Vice-President.

Wallace states

Besides Ohio and Massachusetts, Mr. Humphrey picked up Hawaii, Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina. Hawaii had been Mr. Rockefeller's; the other states were in the toss-up category.

Four states go to former Gov. George C. Wallace—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Five are marked toss-ups: Alaska, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington.

Rockefeller states in the new survey: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

Humphrey states—Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

In contrasting the Monitor's findings with that of the Gallup Poll, it is pointed out that the Gallup Poll reflects voter sentiment on a national instead of a state-by-state basis. The actual presidential vote, when it comes, will be an electoral vote—made state by state.

'Captain Kangaroo' jumps into educational TV

By Louise Sweeney
Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Captain Kangaroo" took an unexpected jump into educational television when the Columbia Broadcasting System announced this week a broadcast curriculum for teaching preschool children beginning Oct. 14.

The award-winning children's program will devote a quarter of its daily hour-long broadcast to teaching in collaboration with New York's Bank Street College of Education, which specializes in early-childhood education.

The teacher will be the program's host, "Captain Kangaroo," veteran TV child-charmer Bob Keeshan. It was Mr. Keeshan who proposed the series to John H. Neimeyer, president of the college which is a graduate school for teachers, guidance counselors, and school personnel.

Another venture

The curriculum segment will be especially aimed at a CBS estimate of 8-10 million preschoolers who watch TV 45-50 hours a week.

Several months ago the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, and the Office of Economic Opportunity focused on the same group when they announced a "children's workshop" for preschoolers to be broadcast over educational-TV stations for a full hour daily beginning in the fall of 1969.

The executive director of that series, aimed at the disadvantaged child, is Joan Ganz Cooney. Although CBS has jumped the gun on her series, Mrs. Ganz says, "There can't be too much mindful, interesting programing for children on TV. With kids watching up to 10 hours of TV a day, one hour and 15 minutes won't be too much educational material for them."

Impact pinpointed

CBS also rejects the idea that there's a programing overlap or duplication of effort. Michael H. Dann, network senior vice-president, programs, says, "We would hope for an interchange of information with the 'Children's Workshop.' And possibly the children watching one program will be better equipped to watch the other."

According to CBS, the Bank Street "Kangaroo" curriculum will have a special impact on the underprivileged preschoolers, who have an exceedingly high ration of TV watching.

The CBS curriculum, designed "to broaden the horizons of children's attitude and knowledge," will deal with broad areas of learning: about self, the here-and-now world, about houses, food, clothing, spatial relationships, time, seasons, the animal world, plants, work, and numbers.

Mr. Dann says, "It will combine the techniques of commercial entertainment broadcasting with education. It will not be conducted like 'Sunrise Semester.'"

Dr. Neimeyer adds, "The curriculum won't be in neat educational boxes funneled into the children's heads. Life isn't like that. It will simply be based on the experiences a child will have."

Since the "Kangaroo" teach-in will have a large audience of underprivileged preschoolers, many of them black children, CBS plans to have black guests on the show to help provide a black image the children can identify themselves with.

The "Kangaroo" segments of the show will probably run in the last part of the daily hour, from roughly 8:45 to 9 a.m., according to Mr. Dann. But flexibility of curriculum will mean more time on some days, less on others, with an average of 12-15 minutes daily. Mr. Dann envisions the curriculum, now set for the 26 weeks of the new season, as a permanent CBS fixture, with the life-span of "any school made of bricks and mortar."

Commercials will be part of the curriculum. But as "Captain Kangaroo" points out, his long-standing policy against war toys, guns, or "the hard-sell" will apply.

★McCarthy and Humphrey Joust over unit rule

Continued from Page 1

favorite sons (local candidates supported for bargaining purposes) are Mississippi and Texas.

Only five states are bound to Mr. Humphrey under the unit rule: Maryland, 49; Kansas, 38; Alaska, 22; Arkansas, 33; and South Calrolina, 28. (Total delegates 2,622; necessary to nominate 1,312.)

Typical situation: All 49 Maryland delegates were bound to vote as a unit by the State Central Committee in April, and pledged to Mr. Humphrey during a delegation meeting in May. They meet this week to reconsider the unit rule. Even so, most will be for Mr. Humphrey, it is believed.

In Oregon Senator McCarthy gets all 35 delegates, although winning only 44 percent of the vote in the state primary.

The Humphrey move may be interpreted as a conciliatory gesture. Humphrey managers profess to be seeking party unity after the nomination.

At his press conference here Senator McCarthy said he probably won't go to the Paris peace talks; denounced the five-year sentence in Saigon given to Trong Dinh Dzu, peace candidate of last year's election; and said of the papal encyclical banning birth control: "Generally I'm not strongly in favor of his pronouncement." Senator McCarthy is a Roman Catholic.

Reservist job bill voted

By the Associated Press

Washington

A bill to protect the job rights of military reservists has been passed by the Senate.

It would provide that the reservists could not be fired, denied promotion, or otherwise discriminated against because of their military obligations.

Members of the National Guard and reserve units are required to attend weekly drills and undergo summer training periods.

GOOD NEWS (Khabar Nu)

خبر نو

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Can India control rioting?

By Ernest Weatherall
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

What sparks off a communal riot? Just about any incident in a situation that is ready to explode.

In Nagpur, the latest in the growing list of cities where there had been violence during India's long, scorching summer, it was the price of a haircut.

There had been no communal incidents in Nagpur since 1927. But in recent weeks there was a tense atmosphere in the slum section of town occupied by "Neo-Buddhists"—Hindu untouchables who had become converts to escape their lack of caste—and the Moslem minority.

Rumors had spread to one religious group that the other was planning to attack. So they kept watch with spears and knives. The police tried to "cool down" the slums by trying to run down the rumor.

But the same afternoon there was a quarrel between a barber and his customer over the price of a haircut. This happens often in the area, but this time it was between two members of the feuding religious communities. The customer returned home and told his family that the barber and two of his friends beat him up.

Entertainment tried

Fearing this would set off the explosion, the police enlisted the help of two prominent members of both communities to try to pacify both sides. The community organized an entertainment program to try to ease the tension.

Meanwhile a rumor, which had become fact as far as the community was concerned, was that the barber had killed the customer. During the entertainment, a number of huts were seen afire. That was the beginning of five days of communal riots which took 29 lives and brought misery to thousands of others.

Earlier in Aurangabad, fatal riots broke out over the oldest rumor to start trouble between the two religious groups; the word was passed to the Hindu community that a Moslem had killed a cow. In Allahabad, during the Hindu holy festival in which many Moslems participated, one Moslem storekeeper slapped a Hindu boy who sprinkled the traditional colored powder on him.

By the time the rumor had spread, it had it that the Moslem had shot the boy. What followed was a frenzy of communal rioting in which Moslem stores were looted and burned.

Language defended

The worst communal riot during the past year was in Ranchi, in the state of Bihar. The Moslem minority who feared that their language, Urdu, would disappear with the adoption of the compulsory learning of Hindi, paraded in protest. During the demonstration, a riot broke out in which 300 persons, most Moslems, were killed and their community burned to the ground by Hindus.

The bigots in India today are simply firing the ancient flame of communal hatred which has existed in every city in India since the Moslem invasion. They are helped by political parties whose platform and slogans are "India for the Hindus." Political and independent newspapers which condemn the Moslems and keep tensions high are also responsible.

Attacks reciprocated

Agitators and rumormongers who find ready listeners among the poor and illiterate finally set off the explosion.

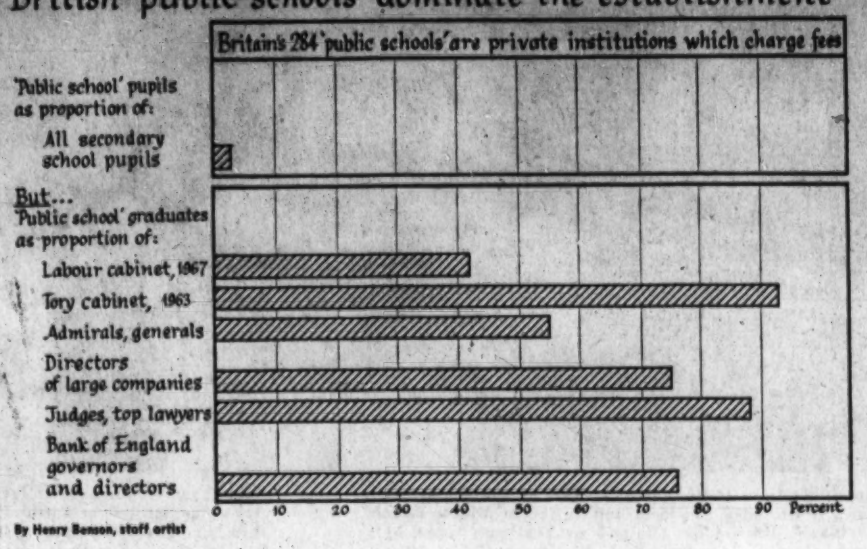
Although India's influential newspapers play down communal riots, never mentioning the religious groups involved, the news quickly reaches Pakistan. Suddenly the Moslem majority attacks the Hindu minority in East Pakistan, sending thousands fleeing over the border to desperately overcrowded West Bengal.

It was hoped that with the revival of the National Integration Council some positive steps could be taken to check the spread of communal violence. But the first meeting of the revived council accomplished little and was called by newspapers "an exercise in futility."

The question now in India is: Can something be done to end the communal violence, which is threatening to tear the young democracy apart?

Second of two articles on India's communal problems.

British 'public schools' dominate the establishment


Britain's 284 'public schools' are private institutions which charge fees
'Public school' pupils as proportion of:
All secondary school pupils
But...
'Public school' graduates as proportion of:
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Tory cabinet, 1963
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Directors of large companies
Judges, top lawyers
Bank of England governors and directors
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By Henry Benson, staff artist

British prep schools urged to 'integrate'

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Some sons of manual workers may soon get their start in life at Eton, Harrow, or one of the other British "public" schools.

The government-appointed Public Schools Commission would like to see these privately owned, fee-charging boarding schools "integrated" into the state school system. As a first step, the commission would have these independent schools open half their places to children from poorer homes—sent there at the nation's expense.

But the commission, in its first report just published, is against altogether abolishing the "public" schools. It believes public opinion to be against such a move, in spite of the strong feelings held by some politicians, educationalists, and others that the schools are socially divisive. In addition, the commission points out that the expense of abolition would be "considerable."

Even so, the commission's more moderate proposals will cost the country money — some £12 million ($28.8 million) per year—if and when they are implemented by the government.

Action is unlikely to come rapidly. Enthusiasm for "doing away with the public schools" has diminished since the Labour government set up the commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Newsom 2½ years ago. And the present squeeze on spending makes many educationalists still less keen to see limited government education funds allotted to projects they consider nonessential.

Steps recommended

In support of what it terms an effective integration program, the report recommends:

- All independent boarding schools recognized as efficient should be encouraged to integrate, initially by offering within seven years at least half their places to assisted pupils from [state] maintained schools.
- Independent schools should admit pupils of wider ability range.
- They should adapt as far as possible toward the comprehensive (combined primary and secondary) school pattern, if necessary by adjusting age ranges.
- They should adapt themselves radically to meet the needs of assisted (state-aided) pupils.
- The criteria for selecting pupils for boarding education at public expense should be based solely on social or educational need.
- The program should be administered centrally by a body, the boarding schools corporation, set up for the purpose.
- Action should be taken to terminate the fiscal and other benefits derived by some schools from their status as charities.

There are some 284 public schools in England, Wales, and Scotland. Most are for boys only; but some are for girls, and a handful take both sexes.

Fees increasing

Fees at these schools take a large slice out of a British income. They have been rising steadily in recent years, and the commission's proposal to end the schools' charitable status could cause a further dramatic increase. The commission's critics say that if all the schools' fiscal reliefs were withdrawn, fees would immediately shoot up on average by £35 ($84) a year—an 8 to 10 percent rise.

Educationalists have been quick to react to the report.

The National Union of Teachers describes as "disastrous" the Newsom suggestion that money should be spent on public schools when, the union says, educational priority areas are already in dire need.

Nor do local governments in Britain want to have to take the public schools under their wing. County and borough authorities across the nation are wrestling with their own problems of integrating widely differing state primary and secondary schools—some long-established, others brand new and well equipped—into the comprehensive system pressed on them by the Labour government.

But even if the present image of the public schools changes, the staff will stay loyal. They have assured the Newsom panel that they can, and will, cope with the new type of pupil who will come to them from a great range of home backgrounds.

IQ considered

These teachers are prepared to see the minimum intelligence quotient of entrants dropped to 110, and perhaps as low as 100, to cater for pupils in special categories. But to go below this, they add, would mean that staff would find themselves with a teaching problem.

Defending themselves against the criticism that public schools are socially divisive, the schools say that they reflect, and do not create, divisions within society.

Whether or not the commission's proposals are implemented, many officers in the military services, wealthy businessmen, titled establishment figures, and others will continue to send their sons and daughters away to public schools as boarders.

Since the turn of the century the intake of the universities has changed radically. The proportion of university places taken by public-school boys has steadily diminished; it now stands at 16 percent. (Even so this is still considerably higher than the figure of 3 percent—the proportion of all secondary pupils who attend a public school.)

The turn seems to have come for the public schools' own intake to change. But it may be some years, as Sir John Newsom has said, before parents from the manual working classes in Britain send their children to public schools.

Ethics of revolution scanned by churches

By the religious affairs editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Uppsala, Sweden

It may come as a surprise, or even a shock, to some in the Western world to learn how committed to rapid and revolutionary social change are many of the leading churchmen and laity who recently met together in Uppsala for the fourth assembly of the World Council of Churches.

Their argument, for the most part, was not whether revolutionary social change was justifiable. They saw it as both justified and necessary. The argument had to do with what is meant by revolutionary social change, with whether such change could include violence, and, if it could, under what circumstances Christians could morally justify its use. (Christians, for instance, morally justify the use of violence in warfare.)

Delegates at Uppsala were also concerned with how to keep revolutionary social change from degenerating into a perversion of the revolutionary ideal and aim. And they attempted to distinguish between creative and liberating revolutions and those that are destructive and oppressive. Even in the case of the former, they recognized that the revolutionary process would have a morally ambiguous character.

Question of control

A consultation of theologians, meeting in Zagorsk in the Soviet Union in preparation for Uppsala, stated that "the problem of keeping the means of power and/or the violence used in the revolution under moral and responsible control is crucial for the human ends the revolution is seeking."

When churchmen talk of revolution, they are thinking primarily of the urgent needs of the people in the developing countries. They are convinced that current structures are incapable of meeting these needs and that without revolutionary pressure, changes will come too slowly to prevent massive suffering or will not come at all.

In a report prepared for the Uppsala assembly, the Rev. Paul R. Abrecht noted that, ironically, "to the Marxists from some European countries the classical categories of revolution are increasingly irrelevant, but to many of the Christians of the 'third world' classical revolutionary action seems the only hope for humanization."

Awakening reported

Recently there has been much talk of "a theology of revolution." One assembly document stated that thanks to the theology of revolutionary change "we have awakened from a self-righteousness and from a passive attitude which are certainly not Christian.

Indicative of the direction of concern at Uppsala is the fact that "law and order," on which a very high value is placed in the United States today, was looked upon as having been used mainly as an excuse for depriving persons of human rights and justice. Love and justice rather than law and order were the central concern of most of the Christian meeting at Uppsala.

One speaker quoted from the study on the missionary structure of the congregation as reported in "Church for Others": "The churches through the centuries have been notorious for their hesitancy in coming to terms with . . . social revolutions and have often sided with the oppressors in the name of law and order. In the process they have lost their authority to proclaim the Gospel for large segments of the nation."

Despite the fact that the institutional church has often provided "the religious sanctions and spiritual aroma" to the established order, several speakers pointed out that Christianity itself contains the seeds of revolution.

Dr. Robert K. Gardiner, executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and a native of Ghana, declared: "One of the revolutionary aspects of Christianity is its doctrine of the brotherhood of man which implies a divine or theoretical equality of all men.

"The spread of Christianity has taken this idea to all parts of the world and thus prepared men of all kinds of societies for rebellion. In this connection, Albert Camus reminds us that the 'spirit of rebellion can exist only in a society where theoretically equality conceals great factual inequalities.' "

Of all those who touched on revolution in their talks, none focused more directly on the topic than did M. M. Thomas from India, who presided over the World Conference on Church and Society in Geneva in 1966. In his address, "Issues Concerning the Life and Work of the Church in a Revolutionary World," he distinguishes sharply between revolution and violence.

He says the startegy of revolution should be left open "in every situation—whether it should be waged through democracy's rule of law, or through illegal but nonviolent means, or through a strategy of violence."

Last resort sighted

The Conference on World Cooperation for Development, held at Beirut earlier this year and sponsored jointly by the World Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Church, maintained that "all our efforts must be directed to change without violence."

"But," the conference went on, "if injustice is so embedded in the status quo and its supporters refuse to permit change, then as a last resort men's conscience may lead them in full and clear-sighted responsibility without hate or rancor to engage in violent revolution. A heavy burden then rests on those who have resisted change."

Mr. Thomas told an audience of assembly visitors that in the United States he found two misconceptions standing in the way of needed change: the ideology that the poor are poor because they deserve to be and "the fear that any change will lead to communism."

Khoman: Fill gap

By Reuters

Canberra

Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman urged Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC) members to fill any vacuum caused by United States withdrawal from Asia. Mr. Khoman warned against "expansionist powers" like Communist China and the Soviet Union extending their influence.

However, he rulled out any military grouping and said ASPAC—a loose cooperative union of Australia, Formosa, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, and South Vietnam—should defend Southeast Asia by economic, political, and social means.

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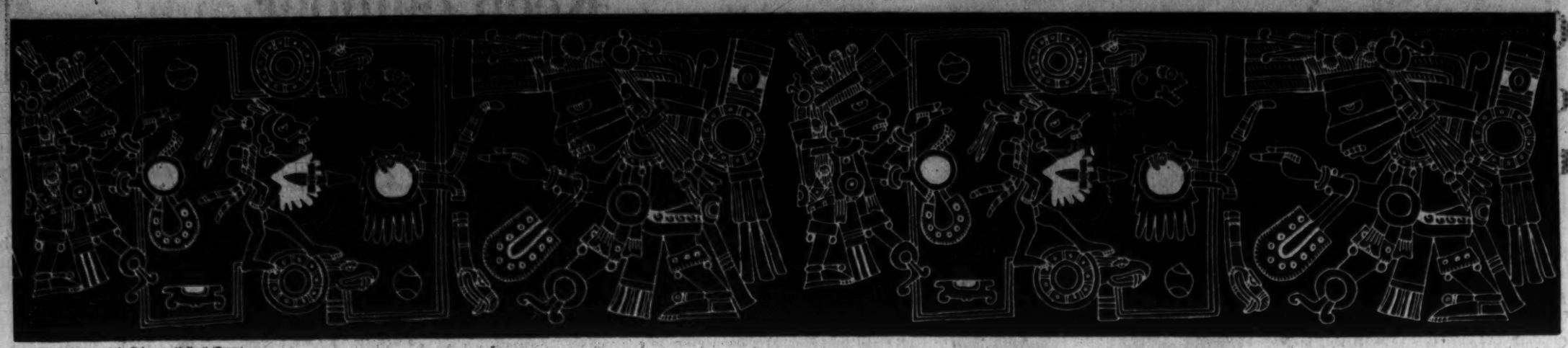

From "The Prehistory of the Tehuacan Valley" (Texas)

Triumph over demons

In the art of ancient Mexico, Malcolm Lowry saw his own struggle reflected: "Was there not some identity with modern art—yes, and modern writing—in this?" The artist's vocation, as Lowry viewed it: "Turning your greatest weakness into your greatest strength."

Malcolm Lowry

Mexican pilgrimage

Dark as the Grave Wherein My Friend Is Laid, by Malcolm Lowry. New York: The New American Library. $5.95.

By Robert Kiely

Malcolm Lowry's monumental bad luck with publishers' readers, critics, and reviewers in his own lifetime makes one wary about writing anything at all about his books for fear that even the best meant words will somehow once again miss the mark. Lowry himself was nervous about words—worried that, however careful the writer was, there would always be room for misinterpretation.

Part of Lowry's anxiety, as he himself so often admitted, was temperamental, but part of it was also the anxiety of all artists who attempt to deal with human experience deeply and seriously. Malcolm Lowry was nothing if he was not a supremely serious artist. One sign of this is his refusal (or inability) to allow himself to avoid difficulties by resorting to polished literary evasions. When Lowry's mind staggers, his prose falters.

Yet Lowry's imagination is magnificent even in its ups and downs. That is why—despite the series of personal tragedies which kept him from finishing and publishing the book while he lived—"Dark as the Grave" serves as a beautifully illuminating and appropriate product of his unique genius. Edited by his widow, Margerie Bonner Lowry, and his biographer, Douglas Day, from seven hundred pages of notes and drafts, the novel is a semi-autobiographical account of a trip the Lowrys took to Mexico in 1945-46 revisiting many of the scenes which had inspired "Under the Volcano" ten years earlier.

The plot line is fairly simple. An unsuccessful writer in his mid-thirties flies with his wife to Mexico from British Columbia where they have been living for five years. At first all we know of the writer is that he has been married before, that he has written a long unpublished novel about Mexico, that his cabin by the sea has burned to the ground with hundreds of pages of manuscript in it, and that he has been an alcoholic and is afraid of becoming one again.

During the long flight south we learn more and more about the mind of the writer whom Lowry calls Sigbjorn Wilderness. He seems to be a ruin of a man. At least that is the way he sees himself. His brain is a maze of fear and guilt. He is afraid to drink and afraid not to. He is afraid to speak to people and afraid of what they might say to him. He is terrified of customs officials, hotel clerks, waiters, fellow passengers, and of himself. His wife does not frighten him but her gentle goodness makes him constantly feel unworthy of her.

In short, he appears at first sight to be a man of few qualities and many neuroses, another variant of the unheroic protagonist encountered so often in the fiction and drama of this century. But it would be a great mistake to judge either the book or the man too soon. Sigbjorn, one comes to see, is no stereotype, and the novel — despite Lowry's fears that he was merely a derivative writer — is not like anything else, except perhaps other books by Lowry. And it is not even very much like them. It is wiser and more mature than the early works and it is obviously less finished and structurally less complicated than "Under the Volcano."

Lowry's Sigbjorn Wilderness is not merely a convincing portrait of an alcoholic, it is a portrait of an artist. From Lowry's point of view, the artist is primarily a visionary, a seer of the ideal—beauty, peace, love, innocence. "Dark as the Grave" is filled with images of Eden and Paradise, calm and fertile gardens, sublime mountain peaks, and the heavens opening to the light of dawn. But if the artist is to see beyond himself, he must know the thing that is being transcended, he must be able to tell the truth about himself. Thus the detailed exploration of the artist-protagonist's miserable condition—down to the last petty quarrel with his wife or the secret tippling before breakfast—is not narcissistic wallowing but an utterly necessary condition of his vocation: "Turning your greatest weakness into your greatest strength!"

On a bus ride through the Mexican countryside, the writer who cannot bring himself to write watches "the lost prose sliding past the window" and thinks how much "worse even than the sorrow that quite goes by is the beauty the poet no longer wishes to express." When he complains about the inadequacy of words, his language triumphs over his misgivings even as it expresses them. "Dark as the Grave" is filled with poetry, hard won, dazzling in its conceits, haunting in its rhythms, a kind of modern metaphysical verse in prose.

But if the trip is an artist's journey into his imagination, it is also a man's hopelessly nostalgic attempt to recapture his lost youth. There is a good deal of looking up old addresses, staying in familiar hotels, drinking in cantinas where there had been memorable debauches, and looking with changed feelings at unchanged views.

If Lowry had left it at this, one might be justified in thinking that it was the kind of thing Hemingway did as well — and more economically. But Lowry is not a sentimentalist. His protagonist's effort to revisit and relive his past is not a mildly pleasing melancholy holiday, it is a harrowing journey through an inferno. There are numerous references to Dante and the fictious title of the unpublished book about Mexico (Sigbjorn's "Under the Volcano") is "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." The artist must confront himself with the sorrowful fact of the death of an old self — however cherished the memory of it may be — before he can pick up and do other things, write other books.

Lowry is profoundly conscious of the parallels between his artist's journey and the cycle of suffering, death, and rebirth which is at the center of so many religious systems. Near the end of the book, after the writer and his wife have learned of the death of a friend, they visit the burial places of the ancient Zapotecans on Monte Alban, and there see relief sculptures of human beings with various physical deformities: "Who were the authors of these writings, and why did they prefer to show cripples in their sculptured stones? . . . Should we see in these sculptures a representation of the sick who came to a temple in which there was a god who performed miraculous cures? Could Monte Alban be a kind of Lourdes? Was there not some identity with modern art — yes, and modern writing—in this?"

It is characteristic of Lowry's mind to work this way, to ask such questions, to imagine such connections. And it provides a fascinating clue to his own sense of what modern writers are doing when they depict and dwell upon their own weaknesses and deformities. He thought that the task of the artist — like that of the supplicant — is to recognize his imperfection and bear it toward perfection. That is certainly what he, as a "maker of tragedies," most nobly did.

BOOKS

The outbound stage

Beyond Broadway: The Quest for Permanent Theatres, by Julius Novick. New York: Hill and Wang. $7.95.

By Roderick Nordell

Every once in a while someone says that the hope of the American theater lies in the hinterlands. Though Broadway may be stultified by the hit-or-flop demands of enormous production costs, there is promise in the "resident theaters" springing up all over the country. They are receiving more and more federal money, and sometimes the impression is that they are multiplying and doing great things in their decentralized corners.

No one could wish them well more than Julius Novick, a young teacher (New York University) and critic who has industriously visited more than 50 professional companies including a few in Canada, for the latest survey of this phenomenon. But his sharply conveyed pleasures in the task are mixed with realistic reservations. Among brilliance and badness, most productions he saw "tended to be uneven, averaging out to mediocre." In addition to entrenched survivors, he found shaky foundations all along the line.

Apart from the key influence of the varying talents involved, and the effect of local conditions, a general problem is that many resident theaters are reaching "the awkward age." They have passed the first thrust of audience enthusiasm and community support. Backers are finding that deficits are more likely to grow than to diminish. Philanthropists do not have the habit of cushioning theaters the way they do with, say, symphony orchestras.

Such strains heighten the "old dilemma" of a theater's "obligation to stay ahead of its audience, but not so far ahead as to lose the audience altogether." Mr. Novick is sympathetic to honorable compromise, he discriminates between better and worse commercialism, but he gives higher marks for daring than for playing it safe.

One salutes the general position whether agreeing or disagreeing with Mr. Novick's responses to productions one has also happened to see. He adds to them a healthy contemporary regard for the social duty of the resident theater to "talk to the community about matters that vitally concern it." He notes, for example, the relevance of timing a production of a bygone play in connection with a present event on which it may shed light.

Part of the book's interest lies in its examples of what is looked for in the theater by a young man with his generation's typical concerns about Vietnam, etc. He suggests that, while "cozy, milk-and-water" theater may appeal to the middle-aged, it probably drives young people to the movies. He frankly says that one instance "made me think longingly of the violent delights of *Bonnie and Clyde.*" If resident theaters are to do their hoped-for part in developing a new generation of theatergoers, they must meet the competition—not necessarily in terms of violence, of course, but in a vivid, up-to-date grasp on doing their own thing.

Mr. Novick coolly distinguishes the will from the deed, as he saw it, from San Francisco to Stratford, Ont., to the Free Southern Theater in New Orleans — which, with one possible exception, was the only American theater he found existing "primarily to play for the genuine poor." He includes valuable background information on the founding and running of the companies, though his admittedly subjective approach possesses not only a lively strength but some doubtful aspects. There seems a certain calculation in the sprinkling of quotes containing dirty words. Based on contributions to the Nation, the Village Voice, Harper's, and other publications, the material contains glaring instances of insufficient editing for book presentation. Finally, however, the shortcomings are outweighed by the service the book performs.

Today's Samuel Pepys

Harold Nicolson: The Later Years 1945-1962. Volume III of Diaries and Letters. Edited by Nigel Nicolson. New York: Atheneum. $8.50. London: Collins.

If ever there was a right man in the right place at the crucial moment, it was Harold Nicolson, a Pepys of the 20th century, a Boswell to a score of Johnsons. When he was not on the spot himself he generally knew somehow who was.

Two volumes' worth of Sir Harold's journals and letters have already been published. This third one covers his last years. World War II is over and so are Sir Harold's years as a diplomat, his active share (but not his expert interest) in Parliament. Inevitably, as his son and editor, Nigel Nicolson, says, he feels "out of it." His readers do not: Sir Harold's inside knowledge is as keen as ever, his quotations from people just as pertinent.

The Queen politely asks Sir Winston, "Would you like a Dukedom or anything like that?" Harry Truman is found to be "short, square, simple and looks one straight in the face." Queen Mary examines an old photograph of young Prince George and says, "How like he was to my poor silly son!"

Churchill appears often. He discusses, for instance, how his liking for the Russians is tempered with uncertainty. "One strokes the nose of the alligator and the ensuing gurgle may be a purr of affection, a grunt of stimulated appetite, or a snarl of enraged animosity. One cannot tell."

There are friendly glimpses of Bevin at the Paris Peace Conference (Sir Harold covered the proceedings in informal, extraordinarily illuminating talks over the B.B.C.). "Now look 'ere, 'arold, when I took this job on I knew it wouldn't be a daisy . . . it's patience you want in this sort of thing. . . . I am just going to sit sturdy 'ere and 'elp." And Sir Harold comments to his diary, "How I like that man."

He has a superb entry too on Bevin's description of a heart-to-heart talk with Molotov, beginning: "Now, Mr. Molotov, what is it that you want? What are you after? Do you want to get Austria behind your Iron Curtain? You can't do that. Do you want Turkey and the Straits? You can't have them. . . ." and ending with Molotov's twice repeated: "I want a unified Germany."

And through all his journal, underlying the anecdotes ("no gossip"), pervading the passages warm with love for his wife, his sons and their families, revealed in his preoccupation with his writings and his garden, is the man himself.

His niceness, his sense of rightness ("if we cease to be honorable, we cease to be at all," he says of Britain) are evident enough. So is his distress over his own weakness. He maneuvers for a peerage, recognizes what he is up to, deplores it—and continues.

He follows his heart and switches to the Labour Party but cannot persuade his head to follow suit. ("I hate uneducated people having power but I like to think that the poor will be rendered happy.")

The struggle between his sense of old-time honor and his outmoded prejudices helps to make the diarist as fascinating as his diary. And there is something particularly endearing about a man who can describe such things as the Duke of Windsor's reaction to Princess Margaret's rejection of Peter Townsend, hobnob with Churchill, find Attlee "gay and agreeable," be praised by Queen Mary, and then comment, "But doesn't it all sound like something one has made up in one's bath?"

P. M.

1897—a great year for consumers

1897 Sears Roebuck Catalogue, introductions by S. J. Perelman and Richard Rovere. Edited by Fred L. Israel. New York: Chelsea House Publishers. $14.95.

By Pamela Marsh

1897 was a poor year for dogs. The helpful Sears Roebuck catalogue for that year (just reprinted) suggests, "If you keep a dog make him 'work his passage,' " and, in a tiny engraving, there he is working it, a deceptively cheerful animal operating a treadmill churn at a brisk trot.

For the less cooperative there were spike collars, "points always toward the dog's neck."

The good old days were not all that good for women either.

Pages of the catalogue are devoted to very wrought iron stoves (the Merry Sunshine Heater belongs in the parlor), to hip baths, mangles, washboards, 14-quart preserving kettles.

No spikes decorated the collars of ladies using the "solid back Stove Brush" or dusting the parlor "suit" "beautifully carved after the most stylish pattern," but Dr. Warner's Coraline Corsets sound savage enough. "Heavily boned" the catalogue says, "in a manner . . . that makes them absolutely unbreakable."

Both men and women could benefit from a Gamble Shoulder Brace but only the men's model ensured that the wearer would grow "fat and healthy," and thus qualified, presumably, for Our Fat Men's Special—a useful shirt modeled by a frankly enormous man.

Perhaps female exploitation was not so rampant as it seems. Perhaps too much importance can be attached to such evidence as one corner out of five pages of juvenile clothing being devoted to little girls, and to the fact that while men went swimming in the Sears trunks women whiled away their leisure with a Lawn Tennis Bat.

Presumably both sexes benefited from the surprisingly large music section (Genuine Stradivarius Model $5.95). And certainly the complacent lady sitting on Our Elegant $7.50 Settee looks far from put upon.

Men may be the only one whose clothes could be "ventilated all over with small drop stitch openings," but page after page of man-operated farm equipment, of farrier's tools, home remedies (for animals as well as men) make it clear that life was not all lording it about in Our $39.90 Phaeton ("made," says the catalogue with commendable frankness, "for show, not service").

Among the wagons, surreys, and more durable phaetons, harness stirrups, and other horse accessories (square blankets and fly nets) is a tiny significant ad: "If you sell your horse buy a bicyle (sic)."

Not every item in the catalogues deserves to have disappeared from the mail order lists. It's good riddance to traps to hold the Great Grizzly Bear, but where today can we choose from a whole page of bells (farm, church, school, or saddle), order New Mown Hay perfume or a finger warmer to be carried in the pocket with "no possible danger of fire escaping"?

Customers are used to Sears supplying anything from crystal chandeliers to hubless angle-groove V-pulleys. But this old catalogue is something new—a chunk of raw history. From this effective time-capsule researchers can trace designs, materials, costs. For the dabblers and browsers it is like poking around in the ruins of a modern Pompeii.

BICYCLE SUITS
$2.95 $3.50 $4.50 $5.50
$3.25 $3.75 $4.75 $6.00
Our line of Bicycle Clothing is very extensive. We have made arrangments with one of the largest manufacturers of Bicycle Clothing in America to supply us, and for the coming season we can offer you such bargains as were never offered before. The great craze for bicycles has induced one of the largest clothing manufacturers in America to turn his attention to the manufacture of bicycle clothing exclusively and he has gotten out a line that is without an equal in the market, and under our arrangments we are prepared to furnish you these goods at less money than your local dealer can buy them in large quantities. Our bicycle suits are all fine tailor made throughout, cut on the latest style patterns by expert cutters to fit perfectly; they are elegantly trimmed and finished, and in every way they make a first class suit.
RULES FOR MEASUREMENT. Measurements should be taken exactly the same as for other suits. See our "Rules for Measurement" on another page
OUR SPECIAL TERMS. Bicycle Suits, like all other clothing, will be sent C. O. D. by express, subject to examination, on receipt of $1.00 as a guarantee of good faith. You can examine the suit at the express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented, pay the express agent the balance and express charges and the suit is yours. Three per cent discount allowed if cash in full accompanies your order.
No. 4579 OUR $2.95 BICYCLE SUIT. This suit is made of a light tan diagonal suiting, good wearing goods and consists of one bicycle coat and one pair of bicycle pants. Coat is made with 4 buttons, sack style. It is the best bicycle suit for the money that has been offered.
Price.....$2.95
Separate Bicycle Pants Only, price.....$1.50
Bicycle Cap to match, price.....0.35

Drama contest

The literary quarterly Per/Se is sponsoring a contest for one-act plays which have not been previously published or produced. The winning script will be printed in the winter issue of Per/Se and produced by the drama department of Central Missouri State College, which will pay the playwright $200 to attend opening night plus a royalty of $50 for each performance.

The contest closes Aug. 17. A five-man panel will judge the candidates.

Entries should be addressed to Per/Se Award, Box 2377, Stanford, Calif. 94305.

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Administration questions lull

Critics rap LBJ bombing stance

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President Johnson has his back against the wall as critics outside and inside his government call for an end to the bombing of North Vietnam. He shows no present signs of yielding.

Mr. Johnson faces a rising tide of opinion against his sternly held position. His arguments for not acting on the basis of North Vietnam's lull in military action are snarled in controversy. He is charged with hardening his demands just when Hanoi, in the view of his critics, appears to respond. Doubts are raised whether he would accept any response that Hanoi might be expected to make.

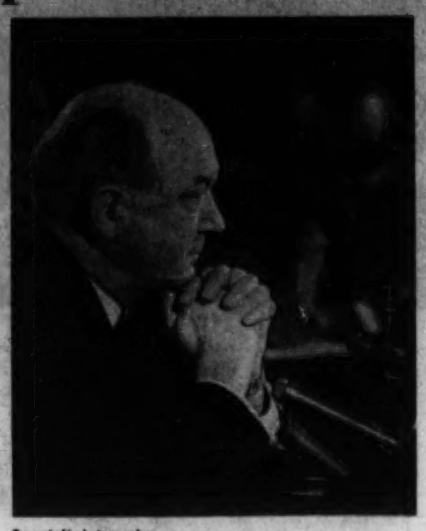
Nevertheless Mr. Johnson holds the undoubted power to decide while he remains President. He has signaled, by means of a press conference by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, that he believes the road to peace would be jeopardized if he were to take a second step of deescalation without a clear and satisfactory step taken by Hanoi.

The core of the Rusk argument appears to be this: If the United States takes a move backward, "every time Hanoi says no three times," as Mr. Rusk put it, then the result would be continual retreats and the "abandonment of Southeast Asia." For Hanoi "repeats its negative answers to everything." Therefore the United States is now, at the outset, insisting on the kind of mutual deescalation that alone could make a fair accommodation between the two sides, later on.

Selected statements

Mr. Rusk offered no new arguments to a largely doubting and hostile array of correspondents. But he selected from the long list of past statements by the President and himself those which required more than a military lull from Hanoi. He did not use those statements which called only for military restraint. He repeated that the present lull in South Vietnam, caused by a withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops, "may" be "adequately explained" by regrouping and resupplying those troops for a new offensive.

Reactions by various reporters illustrate the skepticism with which his remarks were greeted:



By a staff photographer

Secretary of State Dean Rusk

"No one in the world today is able to tell us what would happen if we stopped the bombing. . . ."

"He has hardened the administration's position."

"How can he ask for military restraint from Hanoi and then refuse to accept it?"

"He probably thinks Hanoi is waiting for the political conventions, and might yield if Nixon looked like a winner."

The dilemma facing the President and the country is illustrated by the basic statements about ending the bombing.

First, in the President's March 31 speech, he reaffirmed his "San Antonio formula" of the previous Sept. 29, defining it in these terms: "That the United States would stop its bombardment of North Vietnam when that would lead promptly to productive discussions—and that we would assume that North Vietnam would not take military advantage of our restraint."

The North Vietnamese delegation at Paris now says that an end to the bombing would lead at once to substantive discussions of a peace settlement. It agrees to discuss any subject that either side wishes to introduce.

The President, in the San Antonio formula, did not say on what basis he would "assume" that North Vietnam would not take advantage of the talks.

Mr. Rusk said "we have been unable to find a basis for a very far-reaching assumption in this matter."

Second, in that same March 31 speech, the President gave the conditions on which he would halt the remainder of the bombing, having already stopped part of it. He said, "Even this very limited bombing of the North could come to an early end—if our restraint is matched by restraint in Hanoi." But he said he could not, by so doing, "directly and immediately endanger the lives of our men and our allies."

He said that "events" would determine whether a complete bombing halt would become possible and added that "our purpose in this action is to bring about a reduction in the level of violence that now exists."

New offensive suspected

Third, Mr. Johnson said in his Glassboro speech of June 4, 1968: "An honorable peace requires some gestures on the other side toward peace. Thus far we have met little more than bellicose statements and evasions."

On the basis of these statements, Messrs. Johnson and Rusk argue that the present lull is not "restraint in Hanoi" because it could well be merely a preparation for a new offensive. If this proved to be the case, then a complete end to the bombing would "endanger the lives of our men." Therefore a basis does not exist to "assume" that North Vietnam would not take advantage of it.

On the basis of these statements, Mr. Johnson's critics argue that the present lull is certainly, whatever its ultimate aim, a "restraint in Hanoi." On this basis the President could reasonably "assume" that North Vietnam would not take advantage of it, get the Paris talks over their first big hurdle, and let Hanoi show whether or not it refrains from "taking advantage."

The critics say that American suspicion of any step of "restraint" by Hanoi could frustrate any of the Johnson conditions for ending the bombing — and the President must "assume" good faith and hold Hanoi up to it before the world. The President and Mr. Rusk, arguing that there is serious basis for their suspicions, say they cannot therefore "endanger our men."

Keep outdoor furniture clean

Candid consumer

By Yvonne Horton
Home economics writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Many modern consumers disagree with the no-spend slogan of another day, "Use it up/Wear it out/Make it do/Or do without." But it's still sensible to take good care of things you already have. Outdoor furniture, for example, needs periodic care and cleaning.

Wooden outdoor furniture may be cleaned by washing with soap and water. Unfinished redwood furniture darkens with age. A yearly coat of penetrating sealer will protect it more than varnish or shellac. And an outdoor enamel is used on painted hardwood tables or benches.

Some wrought iron and steel furniture has a rustproof guarantee. But if such furniture is not rustproof, remove any rust spots with fine steel wool and apply a metal paint primer, then touch up these areas with outdoor enamel to match the furniture.

"Choose an exterior alkyd enamel for high gloss, or an acrylic or vinyl paint for low gloss," recommends Mrs. Kay Strassburg, extension home economist at the University of Vermont.

Aluminum furniture needs occasional washing with soap and water. If it is rough with soil after being outdoors over a long period, rub with fine steel wool or a waxbase auto cleaner. Aluminum keeps its luster better if waxed once a season with auto wax, or it may be sprayed with clear lacquer.

* * *

"Noted in The Christian Science Monitor the reply to questioner as to why chicken bones turn dark in the cooking process. The answer is not in the freezing, I would say, but in the mass killing and processing used today.

"In past years chickens were hung up by their legs and all blood drained away. Every part was edible — even bones made soup. Not so today, no one surely would make soup from bones purple in color and slimy at the joints before cooking. Note, too, that chickens are usually cooked and crisped dry because the bones are less noticeable that way." (Mrs. E. J., West Vancouver, B.C.)

More information on chicken bone discoloration comes from Prof. Samuel F. Ridlen of the department of animal science at the University of Illinois. Here is what he says: Today's fast-growing chickens reach market size before their bones have calcified sufficiently to prevent the hemoglobin in the bone marrow from leaching through the spongy bone wall and being deposited outside the bone. After the chickens have reached 16 weeks, their bones have enough calcium to prevent this condition from occurring.

Keeping freshly dressed broilers more than 48 hours before use also causes some bone discoloration. Darkening increases consistently during storage at 10 degrees F., but only slightly at 0 degrees F. No increases occur at -20 degrees F. Cooking frozen chicken while still in the frozen state reduces discoloration but requires longer cooking time.

According to Professor Ridlen, killing methods, chilling methods, and cooking methods have no significant effect on bone discoloration, which also occurs in young turkeys and ducks. Bone darkening does not affect the flavor or quality of the meat.

Send questions (no brand names, please) to Candid consumer, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115. Candid consumer is a Thursday feature.

Fulbright wins 'toughest fight' of career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Little Rock, Ark.

J. W. Fulbright's transformation from the immaculate, erudite chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to just plain Bill Fulbright, the sports-shirt-wearing Senator who helps the farmers and pats children on the head, was successful Tuesday. The Senator won renomination in the toughest political fight of his career.

The junior Senator from Arkansas managed to avoid what his supporters feared most—a runoff election against Jim Johnson, the segregationist who supervised the successful drive to get George Wallace on the state's presidential ballot.

Senator Fulbright did it by stumping the state in casual attire, acting for all the world as if he were running for a county office.

Mr. Johnson, who was defeated for governor two years ago by Winthrop Rockefeller, mounted a campaign in which he accused Senator Fulbright of being a tool of the Communists—and not necessarily an unknowing tool. He received support from conservative elements outside the state.

H. L. Hunt, the Dallas, Texas, oilman, sent anti-Fulbright material to Arkansas voters. But Mr. Johnson denied he received major financial aid from Mr. Hunt.

"He sent us a bundle of 'lifelines,'" Mr. Johnson said, referring to a publication Mr. Hunt sponsors. "We got word back to him to please send us enough money to mail them out. We just wanted enough for the postage," Mr. Johnson said. He added, however, "We did receive a modest contribution from him."

There were two other candidates for the Democratic nomination for Senator Fulbright's seat. They were Bobby K. Hayes, a flooring manufacturer who spent three days in Vietnam this year and attacked the Senator on his stand on U.S. participation there, and Foster Johnson, no relation to Jim, a retired businessman who ran three years ago against Sen. John L. McClellan.

Apparently nothing came of the threat of some Negro leaders to "punish" Senator Fulbright for what they consider his poor civil-rights record.

There was talk that they would throw support to Mr. Hayes, thus forcing Senator Fulbright into a runoff. They would then try to bargain with Senator Fulbright for concessions on future civil-rights bills.

Senator Fulbright's majority over his three opponents was about 15,000 votes out of about 280,000 cast. He faces Republican opposition in the general election from Charles Bernard, a farmer.

Eban raps detention of jet

By Reuters

Jerusalem

Israel viewed the release of the Boeing and the Israelis, forced to land in for the detention—even for an hour—of the Israeli El Al jetliner hijacked July 23 and held in Algeria with 22 Israeli passengers and crew.

Israel viewed the release of theBoeing and the Israelis, forced to land in Algiers when the plane was diverted from its course by Arab gunmen, as a matter of extreme urgency.

"This is not only a matter between Israel and Algeria but one between Algeria and the whole world," he told a public meeting here.

International morality and the respect of mankind was at stake, he said.

Anyone who traveled by an international airline felt strongly about the issue and naturally expected the immediate and unconditional release of the plane, the crew, and passengers, the Foreign Minister said.

House backs missiles

By Reuters

Washington

The House has reaffirmed the administration decision to proceed with the deployment of the controversial "Sentinel" antiballistic missile system (ABM) by voting funds for initial site construction.

It was the third unsuccessful attempt in Congress this year to withhold funds and delay initial deployment of the $5 billion system designed to intercept Chinese Communist intercontinental ballistic missiles.

ABM supporters argued that the Soviet Union agreed to open bilateral disarmament talks with the United States, including a discussion of antiballistic missile systems, only days after the Senate voted overwhelmingly to allocate ABM funds.

The ABM construction funding was the largest single item in the appropriations bill.

GOP tots blacks and '64 'alumni'

By Congressional Quarterly

Washington

The delegate roster for the 1968 Republican National Convention shows that less than a fifth of the delegates and alternates are repeaters from the 1964 convention which nominated Barry Goldwater for the presidency.

The number of Negro delegates is increased from 1964—up from 14 full delegates at the San Francisco convention to 26 in Miami Beach. But their representation still will be minimal: a mere 2 percent of the 1,333 full delegates.

As usual, the delegate rosters will include not only loyal party workers, but most of the Republican governors and a number of Republican members of Congress.

The convention is scheduled to open Monday.

The count of convention repeaters is based on membership in the 44 delegations first officially certified for the Miami Beach convention. The same approximate percentage of repeaters is expected to hold up when all delegates are certified.

The 44-state count shows 176 full delegates and 193 alternates are returnees from 1964—18.4 percent of those states' combined delegate-alternate apportionment. Thus earlier predictions by some political figures that the Miami Beach delegate rosters would have a preponderance of veterans from the Goldwater nomination have not proved accurate.

Sixteen states and territories are sending Negroes as full delegates to the convention—New York (4), Maryland and the District of Columbia (3 each), Arkansas, Illinois, and Massachusetts (2 each), and California, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Virgin Islands (1 each).

There will be 52 Negro alternate delegates at the convention, representing 24 states and territories. In 1964, 43 Negroes—14 full delegates and 29 alternates—attended the Republican convention.

By comparison, Negroes will account for more of the voting strength at this year's Democratic convention. Latest totals show 139 Negroes as full delegates to the Chicago convention, accounting for 4.7 percent of the Democrats' full delegate total.

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Art museums offer outdoor dining

Chicago

By Betty Stuart Smith
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tree-shaded, poolside tables beside a Carl Milles fountain make McKinlock Court the most favored of five enjoyable eating places at the Art Institute of Chicago.

The serving of fondue, chicken pie, and beefsteak to art students 50 years ago started the institute's tradition of good food. It blossomed in the 1920's when visiting royalty opened exhibitions, and gala receptions were held in the galleries. Today, its garden restaurant alone serves 950 a day, in fair weather. There is also a brightly decorated cafeteria, its 200 seats screened from the food service line, a popular picnic room for sack lunchers, and gracious indoor table service for 400-500.

Near the clublike main dining room on the ground floor are four private dining rooms, any one of which an institute member may reserve for luncheon. The smallest is a museum piece in itself—the 17th century Hibbard Room, which was transported intact from Holland, complete with its pewter service plates.

Lunch in the garden restaurant features cool delicacies in aspic, spicy curries circled with condiments, slices of rare roast beef, salads, and home baked pastries. Desserts, including a famous frozen pie, in three flavors, and beverages, are served until 3:30.

The institute shares a popular recipe:

Spicy Lemon Sauce

½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cornstarch
Pinch salt
1 cup canned fruit juice (any flavor)
1 tablespoon butter/margarine
1½ tablespoon lemon juice
Pinch nutmeg

Combine sugar, cornstarch and salt. Mix with small amount of fruit juice. Add remaining juice. Cook until thick and clear, stirring frequently. Add butter, lemon juice, and spice. Serve warm over fresh or canned pears, gingerbread cake squares, or plain vanilla pudding.

Boston

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The girl wore a sari, pale blue and gold. The boy, jeans, a beard, and a long thin tie. The sandwiches they were eating on the cool green grass were tuna fish. Brownies for dessert.

The scene: a favorite summertime haven for Bostonians—students and Brahmins alike—the Garden Court of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Beside the waters of a large central fountain, four linden trees cast cool shadows. A lone sketcher draws one of the Italian well heads (4th century!) nestled in the shrubbery.

The "Bacchante" sculpture by F. MacMannis, which stands next the courtyard's balustrade, created quite a stir, they say, when it was unveiled in 1896. But today, the bright blossoming geraniums are apt to elicit more attention.

From a bright canopied snack bar on the terrace food and cooling drinks are dispensed; wrought-iron tables with bright yellow umbrellas and chairs, scattered throughout the courtyard, welcome guests with their trays.

And from the museum kitchen comes this recipe for brownies:

Museum brownies

1¼ pounds shortening
6 cups granulated sugar
2 tablespoons vanilla
1 tablespoon salt
1 dozen eggs
¾ pound unsweetened chocolate
3 cups pastry flour
3 cups chopped walnuts

Cream first four ingredients well and then add eggs three at a time and beat well after each addition until all are added. Then add ¾ pound melted unsweetened chocolate and beat well. Then add 3 cups pastry flour and mix well. Lastly add 3 cups chopped walnuts.

Grease two cooky sheets, 12 inch by 18 inch. Spread batter in pans and bake 40 minutes in 325 degree F. oven.

Detroit

By Richard J. Cattani
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Many a Detroiter includes a light lunch at the Renaissance courtyard restaurant as part of his visit to the city's Institute of Art.

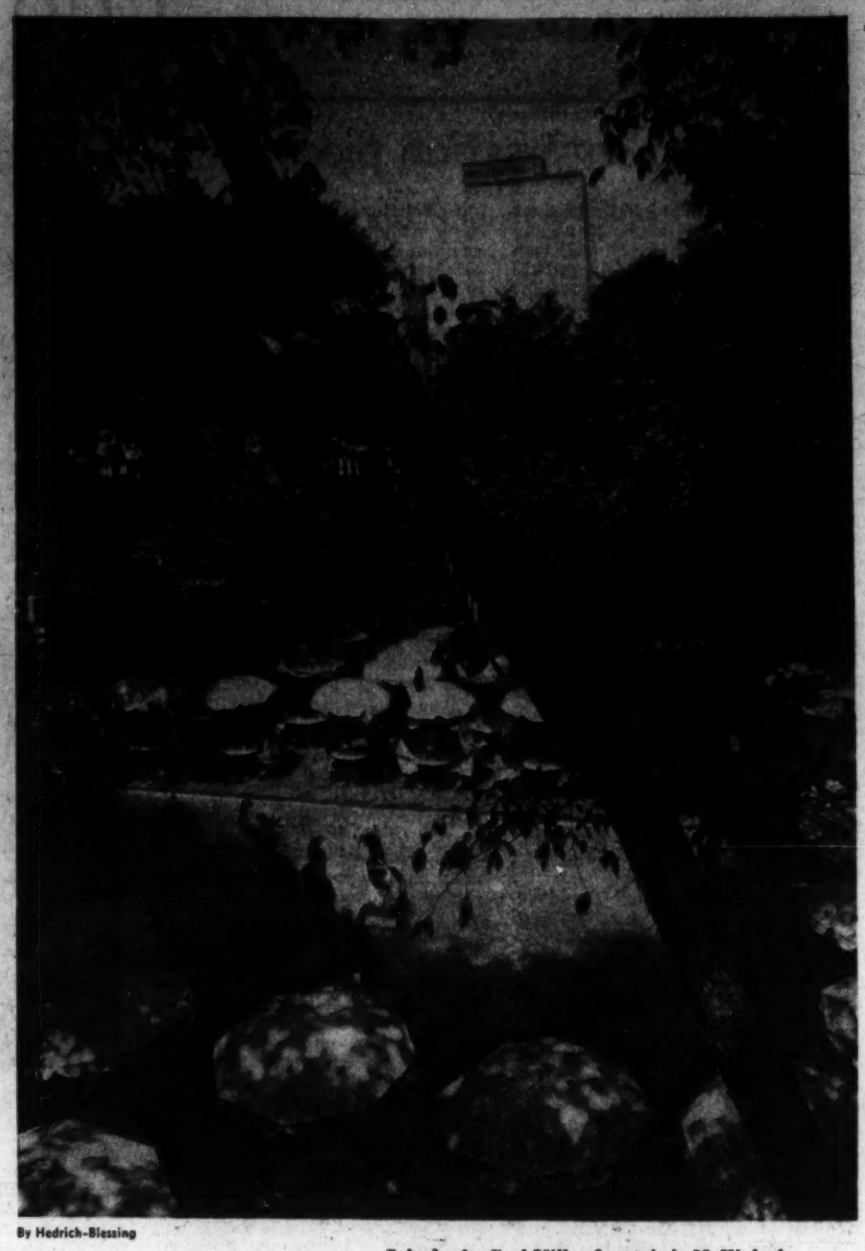
The courtyard is patterned after the Bargello sculpture museum in Florence, Italy, though the familiar staircase ascends along a different wall than its Italian counterpart. Family and city coats of arms, carved in stone in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, are worked decoratively into the brick walls. A bronze bell attributed to Pisano hangs near the foot of the stairs. The deep hue of ivy and other foliage is accentuated by green slate table tops in a setting which features wrought-iron chairs and free standing Romanesque columns. Bays of leaded glass windows encircle the courtyard; sunlight filters down through the glass roof.

The fare is modest: a salad, melon, continental sandwiches, light pastries. It is served outdoor café style from a canopied, stainless steel counter along one wall. The 40 café tables accommodate more than 600 guests a day.

It is best to visit the restaurant after the noon hour press. While sipping a refreshing drink, one has time to read, plan, sketch notes on projects usually crowded out by the routine of home or business. The café affords a place for privacy and reflection, luxuries in our times.

The courtyard was originally designed for showing sculpture. In the '20's when the museum was built, it was thought that an Italian garden would be an ideal setting for the Roman sarcophagi and statuary the founders had acquired. An Italian gardener was imported along with Mediterranean greenery. The garden, authentic in layout, failed after its first season because of the inhospitable Michigan climate. A fig tree, however, continued to blossom and bear fruit until only recently.

In subsequent years, during stretches of heavy rain, the courtyard threatened to flood neighboring ground floor galleries. It was finally roofed over with glass in 1961 and adapted to its present use.



By Hedrich-Blessing

Garden lunch

Splash of a Carl Milles fountain in McKinlock Court masks the urban hum surrounding the Art Institute of Chicago. Institute's garden restaurant serves 950 a day, in fair weather. In the accompanying article two other museum outdoor restaurants are featured—Boston's and Detroit's.

WOMEN TODAY

Peach ice cream is summery

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Fresh peaches are plentiful again this season in the United States. Here's how the United States Department of Agriculture recommends making peach ice cream in the freezing compartment of a refrigerator:

Fresh-peach ice cream

2 pounds fresh ripe peaches (about 6)
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1½ cups granulated sugar
2 eggs, separated
2 tablespoons confectioner's sugar
1 cup heavy cream

Set refrigerator control at coldest temperature. Reserve two peaches for garnish. Peel remaining peaches; halve; remove pits. Place peaches in mixing bowl with lemon juice; crush with potato masher. Stir in granulated sugar.

In medium bowl, with rotary beater, beat egg egg whites with confectioner's sugar until soft peaks form.

In small bowl, beat egg yolks well. Fold yolks gently into whites, using wire whisk or rubber scraper.

Whip cream until it holds soft peaks. Then fold gently into the egg mixture. Fold in peaches.

Pour into one-quart refrigerator tray. Freeze until mixture is firm around edges. Transfer to bowl; beat with rotary beater until smooth and creamy. Return to tray. Freeze until firm. To serve, peel and slice reserved peaches. Use them to garnish servings. Six servings.

Molded salad

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Mandarin surprise

1 family size orange gelatine
2 cans mandarin oranges
1 quart softened orange sherbet

Add two cups boiling water to gelatine, stir until dissolved. Add softened sherbet and stir until melted. (If lumpy, beat slowly with rotary beater until blended.) Add drained oranges and pour into square dish. The juice from oranges can be saved for other gelatine later.

S. K. H.

Anybody with a can opener can be a good cook!

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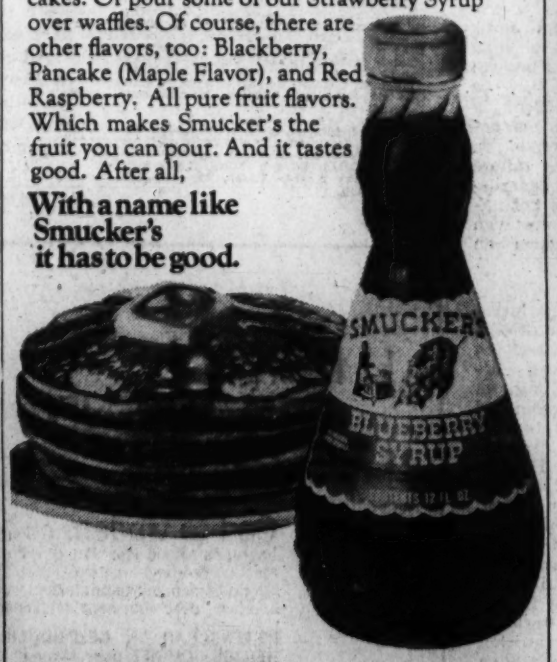

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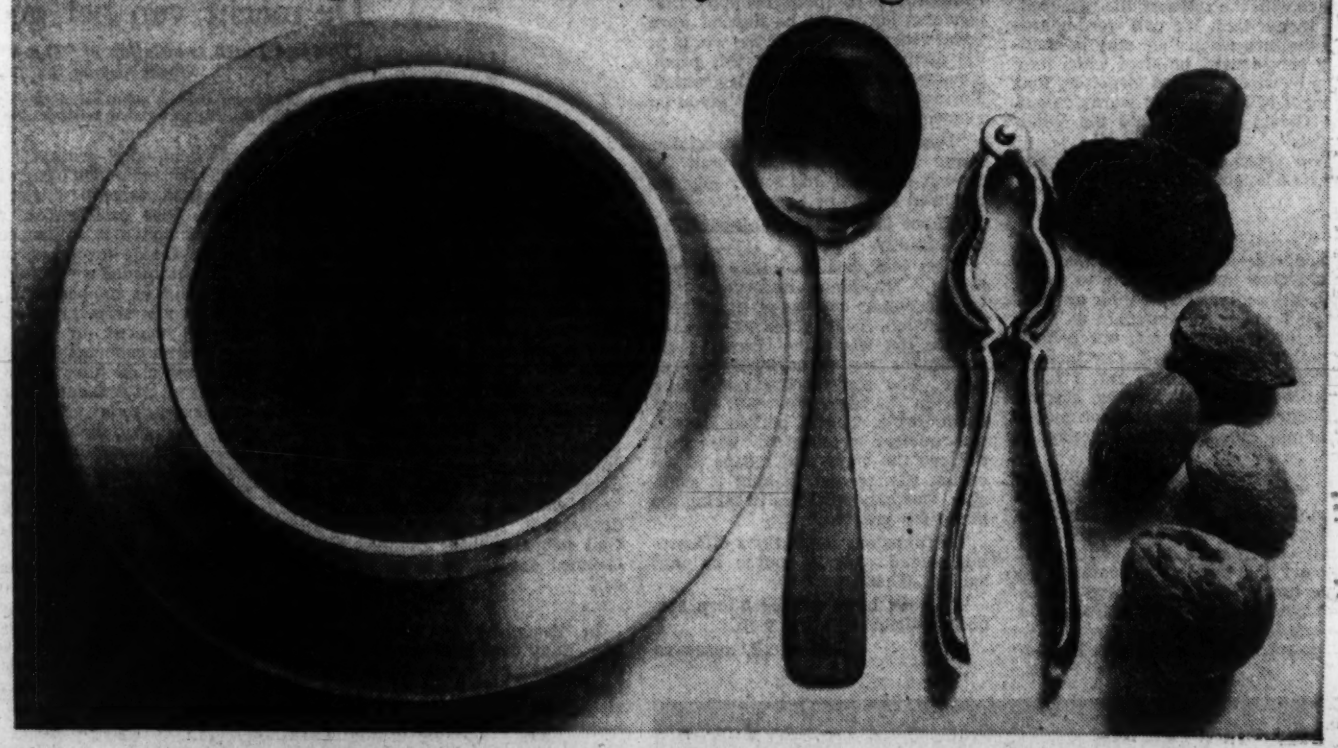

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The Home Forum

A conversation piece

It was too warm to join the crickets on Judge Lovell's lawn, so we decided to continue our lunch-table conversation in the high-ceilinged library, which kept cool as a courtier.

We had been marveling at our race's devotion to labor-saving devices, when my friend said, "Surely the greatest of them all is our gift for taking something for granted."

♪ ♪ ♪

"How right you are, Thaddeus!" I exclaimed at this novel observation. "We even take taking things for granted for granted. It probably started with the sunrise. How soon do you suppose that spectacle became a commonplace, unheeded, thus releasing the attention of the beholders to the more perplexing moon?"

"I have no basis for a guess. But it seems likely that the gradual accumulation of accepted facts became the foundation of what we call civilization. Consider language. The specialists have theories of its origin and I haven't, but it does seem to have sprung from an agreement on certain sounds which the more intelligent came to take for granted."

"As we do with the main instrument involved."

"Yes, yes, the tongue." Thaddeus smiled. "Possibly our most civilized member. It had to be subdued first, then disciplined, then trained. How inordinate its ambition! Before it masters the language its owner is born into, it starts imitating foreigners. I present you with the topic for your next book: 'The Conquest of the Tongue.' "

♪ ♪ ♪

"I'm afraid that opus would be premature, Thaddeus. Do you think of your tongue as a partner?"

My friend shook his head. "I never think of it. I take it for granted. Actually it is my slave, subject to my every whim or mood. It likes to be heard. It is probably responsible for the telephone. It glories in the drama. I wouldn't put it past the tongue to have brought about memory. It is the valet of the ages."

"You are unnecessarily severe, Thaddeus. Why not think of our vocal eagerness as altruism, as a desire to share? We have a dozen reasons for talking: to command, to direct, to convert, and so on, but I think sharing comes high on the list. We are the race that is capable of sympathy. Solitary confinement for an idea is a hardship, while for a witticism it is harsh treatment and torture for a secret. We are a generous people if measured by the surplusage of talk."

"We are indeed," Thaddeus commented drily. "We have small patience with the reticent, the reserved, the tongue-tied. We call word-hoarders taciturn when they may be actually considerate, or aloof when they may be wise. We keep forgetting that the gift of not wasting words helped get Calvin Coolidge into the White House."

"No comment," I remarked and my host laughed.

♪ ♪ ♪

"We live to be understood, to be considered—and quickly," I went on. "Cats mew but are unable to speak their little minds about their owners. Dogs, I am sure, complain to each other of our stupidities, our refusal to follow a rabbit-trail, our lack of response to a pungent rat. I have often wondered whether we started with our insatiable longing for understanding, for complete recognition. . . .

"You'll have to query the professors," Thaddeus interrupted, for his legal training had made him impatient with hazy discourse. "Certainly our freshets of loquacity must astound the pets you mention. We have turned the atmosphere into a conveyor belt of our desires. And the end is not yet."

"How true! We shall soon be seeing advertisements: *Martian Taught Here.* We mustn't be considered uncompanionable by any part of the universe. I can imagine a Martian professor telling his class: 'We find them acceptable. They know how to converse.'"

"There are few greater satisfactions, certainly. Even Hamlet must have found the soliloquy lacking in practicality. Talking to oneself has one advantage — no interruptions. But it lacks another — agreement."

"A listener is imperative," my friend asserted. "I wonder which came first, the tongue or the ear. But no matter: they are life partners now and each should be accorded a partner's rights."

♪ ♪ ♪

At this moment the maid appeared with a pitcher containing tinkling little icebergs floating on an old-fashioned refreshment called lemonade.

"This makes summer worth while," I said after giving the drink a fair test."

"You raise an interesting question," Thaddeus resumed. "How many ages do you suppose it took to train the talker into giving the listener some share in the activity? I have found the tongue generous only under compulsion. The satisfaction of being listened to, devoutly, without interruption, is so intense, albeit so primitive, that I am afraid it once required a blow on the head with a cudgel to procure a fair apportionment of the talk."

"Then we have progressed, Thaddeus, if you exempt after-dinner speakers from consideration. The intelligent individual today has forsaken the monologue. He has discovered that reciprocity is the required compromise. He is aware that his listener can be an attentive *alter ego,* a possible twin of comprehension, who might even enlarge his own powers and provide an increment of common sense."

Thaddeus nodded. "So somebody asserted that two heads are better than one. It is hardly an axiom, but worth remembering. I suspect that somewhere along the line the stenographer was born. Presently notebooks began, then journals, autobiographies, histories. The result was libraries, those preserve-closets of the heart."

♪ ♪ ♪

"And now we can't stop," I observed. "As of today, talking is exceeded in continuity only by breathing. The *per diem* volume of utterance by legislatures alone would defy computers to compute. I suppose that conversation might be defined as a vocal rearrangement of the words in the dictionary. Yet even this prodigious wealth we also take for granted. Fortunately nature has not given up silence."

"Don't be too sure. Interstellar space is reportedly filled with the onrush of sound and lacks only the required ear to be heard."

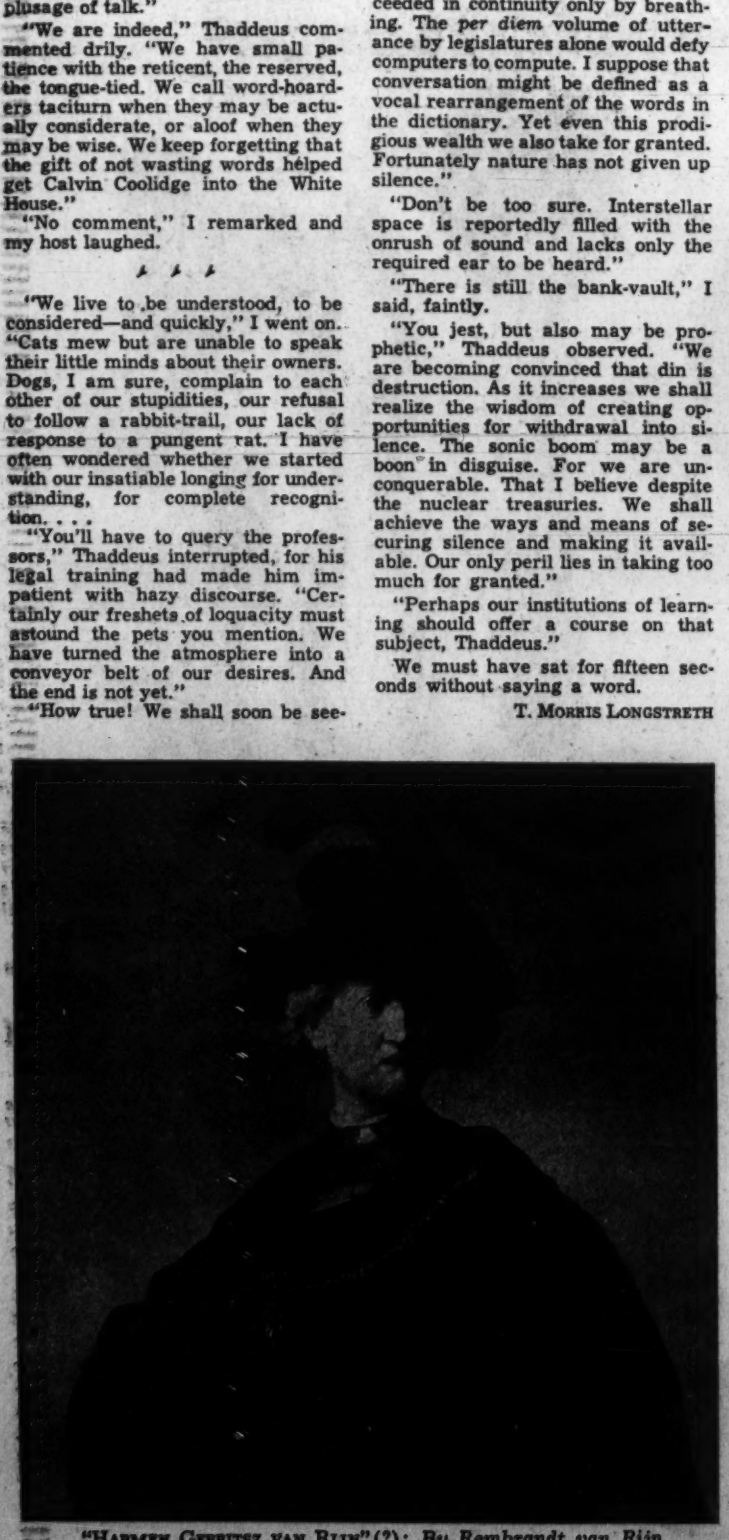
"There is still the bank-vault," I said, faintly.

"You jest, but also may be prophetic," Thaddeus observed. "We are becoming convinced that din is destruction. As it increases we shall realize the wisdom of creating opportunities for withdrawal into silence. The sonic boom may be a boon in disguise. For we are unconquerable. That I believe despite the nuclear treasuries. We shall achieve the ways and means of securing silence and making it available. Our only peril lies in taking too much for granted."

"Perhaps our institutions of learning should offer a course on that subject, Thaddeus."

We must have sat for fifteen seconds without saying a word.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH



"HARMEN GERRITSZ VAN RIJN"(?): *By Rembrandt van Rijn*

Both pictures by courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago

"WOMAN STANDING IN HALF OPEN DOOR": *By Rembrandt (1606-1669)*

Sometimes called "Girl at a Window," this painting by Rembrandt is signed and dated 1645. It was at about this time that Hendrickje Stoffels is supposed to have come into Rembrandt's household as a nurse for the artist's young son. Rembrandt scholars are disagreed, but some think that this painting is of Hendrickje Stoffels. For the viewer it doesn't really matter very much, as the work is much less a portrait than a painting of a girl caught half in light, half in shadow. She seems to be actually moving, her eyes looking momentarily to one side, her left hand changing position. At the same time, she is painted with such a firm comprehension of the mass and form of her body and face, and her right arm is such a definite silhouette, that her presence seems almost permanent.

In his book "Rembrandt and the Italian Renaissance," Sir Kenneth Clarke quotes from Leonardo's treatise on painting: " 'Very great charm of shadow and light,' says Leonardo, 'is to be found in the faces of those who sit in the doors of dark houses. The eye of the spectator sees that the part of the face which is lit draws its brilliancy from the splendour of the sky. From this intensification of light and shade the face gains greatly in relief . . . and in beauty.' "

The other painting shown today is also in Chicago at the Art Institute. Scholars are again not in agreement —this time about its date. It has been variously dated 1629 and c. 1631. Some believe the sitter to be Rembrandt's father, but again it is not simply a portrait. The rich and somewhat flamboyant costume and the erect, impressive posture show Rembrandt using his model as a "character" in a rather theatrical manner. His father was, in his more usual context, simply a miller.

CHRISTOPHER ANDREAE

The power of spiritual light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many people today understand that plants will prosper in a windowless basement or room provided the light rays necessary for plant growth are supplied through a definite ratio of incandescent and fluorescent light.

But relatively few people realize that if they allow the light of spiritual understanding to flood their consciousness, this light with consummate naturalness will prosper and harmonize their human lives, bringing joy, peace, and increased abilities and destroying discord, grief, disease, and sin. Yet in the latter half of the nineteenth century Mary Baker Eddy discovered that this was true. She learned that God is omnipotent Mind, the Mind that is Love and Life itself.

♪ ♪ ♪

Speaking of her discovery of Christian Science, which she later founded, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 27): "The divine hand led me into a new world of light and Life, a fresh universe — old to God, but new to His 'little one.' It became evident that the divine Mind alone must answer, and be found as the Life, or Principle, of all being; and that one must acquaint himself with God, if he would be at peace. He must be ours practically, guiding our every thought and action; else we cannot understand the omnipresence of good sufficiently to demonstrate, even in part, the Science of the perfect Mind and divine healing."

♪ ♪ ♪

Christian Science proves that harmony and healing result as, step by step, material modes of thinking and selfish, materialistic living are transformed through the admittance of spiritual light into thought. As resentment is no longer cherished, as love is substituted for malice, as self-centeredness, immorality, and injustice are replaced by true qualities reflecting God's nature, one gains increasing spiritual light and also experiences the power of this light for he has placed himself under the government of omnipotent, divine Love.

Christ Jesus declared, "I am the light of the world" (John 8:12). He went about teaching and demonstrating the Christ, Truth, by doing good and glorifying divine Love in all his contacts.

History records that for some time after the Master's ascension his followers continued to heal through an understanding of and obedience to God. But materialism gradually crept into people's thinking so that healing by other than material means no longer seemed natural. Jesus' healings came to be regarded as miracles by almost everyone until Mrs. Eddy discovered how to utilize the power of divine light in human affairs. During the last hundred years untold thousands have proved that such healing is not miraculous but the natural result of God's law of love understood and lived.

♪ ♪ ♪

The belief in physical life, in material cause and effect, bogs down mankind's thinking with selfishness, despair, frustration, and anxiety, thus darkening it and making people vulnerable to discords. But by understanding and acknowledging the Biblical truths that Christian Science elucidates, they are able to express God's love and joy and fearlessness. And the light of infinite Love in turn gives them dominion.

A woman whose husband had passed on proved this statement true. The two had enjoyed long years of companionship, working and playing together. At the moment of separation the wife turned without reservation to God for help. She was instantly healed of all grief and loneliness.

♪ ♪ ♪

Then with the same wholehearted faith she turned to God for aid in running a complicated business, which required both mechanical aptitude and public relations ability. She sought to express God in service to others and to drop the false sense of herself and others as mortals and instead to see each one in the light of Truth, as the likeness of divine Love. Her needs were soon met; in fact, the business prospered as never before.

All people can prove these words in Proverbs (4:18): "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Dutch. Twice a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Dutch translation.]

To be said for secrecy

There is the condensation of sweetness
within the vial. Not to be spilled,
not to be loosed onto any air
but preciously held—until, until—

There is the unexhibited jewel,
the white blaze, not miser-hid
but clasped light as pebble or shell
by a humming child—until, until—

There is the word, shaped to reveal,
trembling on a long, suspended breath
and then in-drawn.
Not yet, not yet—

But never doubt!
Time must befriend what's fit for it:
The bitter truth. The costliest yield.

DORIS PEEL

De macht van het geestelijke licht

[This is a Dutch translation of "The power of spiritual light," appearing on this page]

Vertaling van het godsdienstige artikel dat op deze bladzijde in het Engels voorkomt
[Een Nederlandse vertaling verschijnt tweemaal per maand]

Vrij veel mensen weten tegenwoordig dat planten goed gedijen in een souterrain of in een ruimte waar geen vensters zijn, als de hoeveelheid licht die voor plantengroei nodig is maar in de juiste verhouding door gloeilampen en TL-buizen wordt verschaft.

Betrekkelijk weinig mensen bedenken daarentegen dat wanneer zij het licht van geestelijk begrijpen in hun bewustzijn laten binnenstromen, dit licht op een volkomen natuurlijke manier zegen en harmonie in hun leven zal brengen en vreugde, vrede en verhoogde capaciteiten schenkt, terwijl het disharmonie, leed, ziekte en zonde doet verdwijnen. Toch ontdekte Mary Baker Eddy in de tweede helft van de negentiende eeuw dat djt waar is. Zij leerde begrijpen, dat God het almachtig Gemoed is, het Gemoed dat Liefde is en het Leven zelf.

♪ ♪ ♪

In *Terugblik en Inblik* spreekt Mrs. Eddy over haar ontdekking van de Christelijke Wetenschap*, waar zij later de Grondlegster van werd, en zij schrijft (blz. 27): „De goddelijke hand voerde mij binnen in een nieuwe wereld van licht en Leven, een ongekend heelal, — oud voor God, maar nieuw voor ‚een van Zijn kleinen'. Het werd mij duidelijk, dat alleen het goddelijk Gemoed antwoorden moet en dat dit Gemoed begrepen moet worden als het Leven, of het Beginsel, van alle zijn; en dat men zich aan God gewennen moet, wil men vrede hebben. Hij moet daadwerkelijk de onze zijn en al onze gedachten en handelingen besturen; anders kunnen wij de alomtegenwoordigheid van het goede niet voldoende begrijpen om, zelfs maar ten dele, de Wetenschap van het volmaakte Gemoed en goddelijke genezing te demonstreren."

♪ ♪ ♪

De Christelijke Wetenschap bewijst, dat harmonie en genezing het gevolg zijn, wanneer stoffelijke denkwijzen en een zelfzuchtige, materialistische levenswijze stap voor stap wijken voor het geestelijk licht, dat binnengelaten wordt. Wanneer we geen wrok meer koesteren, wanneer liefde in de plaats komt van kwaadwilligheid, wanneer op-zichzelf-ingesteldzijn, onzedelijkheid en onrechtvaardigheid vervangen worden door ware eigenschappen die Gods wezen weerspiegelen, krijgen wij steeds meer geestelijk licht en gaan we ook de macht van dit licht ervaren, want wij hebben onszelf dan onder het bestuur van de almachtige goddelijke Liefde gesteld.

Christus Jezus verklaarde: „Ik ben het licht der wereld" (Johannes 8:12). Hij was altijd bezig de Christus, Waarheid, te onderwijzen en aan te tonen, door goeddoen en door in al zijn contacten met mensen de goddelijke Liefde te verheerlijken.

De geschiedenis vermeldt, dat nog enige tijd na de hemelvaart van de Meester zijn volgelingen voortgegaan zijn te genezen door het begrijpen van God en gehoorzaamheid aan Hem. Maar meer en meer sloop het materialisme de gedachten van de mensen binnen, zodat genezing door andere dan stoffelijke middelen niet langer iets vanzelfsprekends gevonden werd. De genezingen van Jezus werden langzamerhand door bijna iedereen als wonderen beschouwd, totdat Mrs. Eddy ontdekte hoe de macht van het goddelijk licht in menselijke aangelegenheden aangewend kan worden. Gedurende de laatste honderd jaar hebben talloze duizenden bewezen dat die genezing niet wonderbaarlijk is, maar het natuurlijk resultaat van Gods wet van liefde, wanneer die begrepen en toegepast wordt.

♪ ♪ ♪

Het geloof in een lichamelijk leven, in oorzaak en gevolg als stoffelijk, maakt dat het menselijk denken ten onder gaat in het moeras van zelfzucht, wanhoop, teleurstelling en angst, waardoor het leven versomberd wordt en de mensen onderhevig worden aan disharmonie. Door het begrijpen en erkennen van de Bijbelse waarheden, waar de Christelijke Wetenschap een beter licht op werpt, zijn zij echter in staat Gods liefde en vreugde en onbevreesdheid uit te drukken. En het licht van oneindige Liefde maakt dan weer dat zij heerschappij krijgen.

Een vrouw die haar man verloren had bewees de waarheid van het voorgaande. Die twee mensen hadden vele jaren gelukkig samengeleefd en waren samen opgegaan in hun werk en hun huiselijk leven. Op het ogenblik van scheiding keerde de vrouw zich zonder voorbehoud tot God om hulp. Zij werd ogenblikkelijk genezen van elk gevoel van verdriet of eenzaamheid.

♪ ♪ ♪

Zij wendde zich daarna met dezelfde volledige geloofsovergave tot God voor hulp, om de leiding op zich te kunnen nemen van een ingewikkeld bedrijf waarvoor zowel technisch inzicht als talent om met mensen om te gaan nodig was. Zij deed haar best God uit te drukken in dienstbaarheid aan anderen en het verkeerde begrip van haarzelf en anderen als stervelingen te verliezen en in plaats daarvan iedereen in het licht van de Waarheid te zien, als de gelijkenis van de goddelijke Liefde. Spoedig werd er in haar noden voorzien en de zaak bloeide als nooit tevoren.

Voor allen bestaat de mogelijkheid om de volgende woorden uit Spreuken te bewijzen (4:18): „Het pad der rechtvaardigen is gelijk een schijnend licht, voortgaande en lichtende tot den vollen dag toe."

*Christian Science: Uitspraak 'Krist'n 'Saiens.

De Nederlandse vertaling van het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, „Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift" door Mary Baker Eddy, is verkrijgbaar met de Engelse tekst op de tegenoverstaande pagina's. Het is te koop in Leeskamers van de Christelijke Wetenschap, of kan besteld worden bij Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Voor inlichtingen betreffende verdere lectuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap in het Nederlands wende men zich schriftelijk tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

U KUNT
EEN VRIEND
HELPEN

God te vinden. U kunt hem helpen de Bijbel te begrijpen en de leer van Christus Jezus meer te waarderen. Met het leerboek van de Christelijke Wetenschap kunt u een vriend helpen zelf te ontdekken wat de Christelijke Wetenschap is en wat deze voor hem betekenen kan.

WETENSCHAP EN GEZONDHEID MET SLEUTEL TOT DE HEILIGE SCHRIFT door Mary Baker Eddy is de Nederlandse vertaling van het leerboek; het bevat de oorspronkelijke Engelse tekst op de linker bladzijden.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Thursday, August 1, 1968

Anonymous 'members' of the UN

United Nations

Better pastures ahead

These Dahomey farmers are working with a United Nations agricultural expert to improve their herds and make better use of the country's pasturelands. It is in projects such as this that the UN often relies heavily on the expert technical advice of the NGOs.

NGO. The acronym is innocuous enough. It stands for Nongovernmental Organizations, and it provides the one opportunity in the United Nations for people, instead of governments, to speak. Now after 23 years it is time to look at the balance sheet.

By Henrietta Buckmaster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS AN INTEGRAL, CHARTER-created body of men and women at the United Nations which has had no spotlight turned on it. It is virtually unknown to the public.

Its name is more obscure than any of the two dozen agencies, commissions, and committees of the world organization. Yet, in the opinion of many, it is the healthiest, potentially the most far-reaching of all the UN activities.

Its innocuous acronym is NGO. "Nongovernmental Organizations." This colorless title comes as close as possible to its real significance — for it is the one opportunity in the United Nations for people instead of governments to speak.

Churches, labor organizations, farmers, jurists, businessmen, police, women, youth, the disabled, writers, musicians—name it! —are represented. The pattern of these nongovernmental organizations, as they cover the world, is totally different from the pattern of national and political representation as enforced by state boundaries. The NGOs overlap many nations, run through and along national and continental borders.

How did it happen?

Even before delegates were appointed, in 1945, to form the United Nations, nondiplomatic and insistent voices were clamoring to be heard.

Churches and social agencies said they knew what it meant to feed the hungry, reassure the homeless, care for the children. They said, "Use us!" Educational organizations knew what it meant to struggle for the rights of women, for a better educational standard, for fundamental freedoms.

It is a two-way operation: reminding the diplomats at the United Nations of peoples' needs; educating the people at home in how to put this great world body to the best use.

It is a bridge between governments and world opinion.

It is also the one instrument of the United Nations which can press for action independent of governments.

There are a total of 377 NGOs. They range from the 200 million members (in 55 countries) of the International Cooperative Alliance to the 12 members of the Swiss-based International Committee of the Red Cross (to be distinguished from the huge League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, also members).

Some organizations have a limited and specific interest — the International Police Organization (INTERPOL) or the International Cargo Handlers Coordinating Association, for example. Others seem to include a full spectrum—the World YWCA or the World Movement of Mothers.

Need for professionalism

Some offices are large and impressive with resources and a staff. Some are a single room with a man (or more often a woman) and a secretary.

After 23 years it is time to ask, "What is the balance sheet?"

On the debit side has been a tendency toward amateur enthusiasm. Many organizations still need a more professional relationship with the UN.

A number of NGOs are concentrating on raising the entire level of performance. Mrs. Marion McVitty of the World Association of World Federalists has helped initiate a yearly training and briefing course for NGO representatives. It ranges from proper protocol to the most effective use of UN facilities.

Quite a few American-based NGOs are distressed that there is such a heavy Western orientation to the membership. They feel this is not only unrealistic but deprives them of essential communication with half the world.

When groups from eastern Europe apply for membership, the United States ambassador usually vetoes the application on the basis of "government-control." Yet many African groups are wholly supported by their governments, since private funds are simply not available.

Recently the Christian Peace Conference, with headquarters in Prague, broke through the barrier into membership. But the World Council of Peace, based in Vienna with a million members in Central and Eastern Europe, has not been successful.

The disclosure last year of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) funds being siphoned into American organizations came as an ironic comment to many members. An immediate demands was made by the Soviet Union for statements of finance from all NGOs. The Ad Hoc Committee on NGOs, chairmaned by Sweden, undertook an inquiry, and this spring brought in a few recommendations for new procedures.

The fact is that voluntary organizations are a bewilderment to three-fourths of the world. The concept of volunteer work is almost wholly Anglo-Saxon. What is their incentive? former colonials ask. How do they get their money? Communists—and many Asians—ask.

The bewilderment has been a liability for 23 years. Many Americans in NGOs say that the CIA crisis has been a very good thing. That it will have far-reaching effects.

On the credit side, here are a few examples:

The International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations took an active part in a series of meetings of experts on housing finance, offered to give essential help in establishing a world housing bank.

The International Union of Architects works closely with the new Center for Housing, Building, and Planning set up recently as a UN function in order to tap the rich resources of NGO experts in the field.

Studies contributed

The World YWCA supplied an intensive training program in Sierra Leone in tandem with the UN International Labor Organization.

Special UN projects — the Development Decade, the World Food Program, World Refugee Year, World Literacy Program—have been widely assisted by NGOs. NGOs have played an advance part in the field on human rights. They have contributed studies which were the basis for subsequent official declarations and even resolutions. More and more resolutions in the General Assembly of the UN are asking direct help from the NGOs.

Some NGOs are depositing "funds in trust" with the Technical Assistance section of the United Nations' Development Program to be used for projects planned jointly by NGOs, the UN, and the recipient governments.

But, in the long run, the most important proofs-of-the-pudding lie in the day-by-day slow, valuable information that is fed to members all around the world and then fed back into the UN. In this the churches play an immense part, whether Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, or Moslem.

There are 11 million United Methodists, for example. They are represented at the UN by Mrs. Margaret Bender of the United Methodist Board of Missions to the UN and by Dr. Carl Soule of the Methodist Board of Christian Social Concern. Dr. Soule, a quiet, immensely informed man, gives the impression that the United Methodists will not relax until those 11 million have been enlisted in the work for peace.

'Envoy' experiment

The UN program of the United Methodists — and of the Quakers, the United Church of Christ, the Presbyterians, the Universalist-Unitarians, the Lutherans, the International Conference of Catholic Societies, the Jewish groups—is bread thrown on the waters. Members are kept informed of issues by bulletins, briefings, seminars.

Universalists, and the United Church, are experimenting with UN "envoys" in local churches. The Methodists encourage groups to come to New York. Last year 175 groups, representing 8,000 Methodists came to see what the UN was all about.

The diplomatic delegations are not allowed to forget the churches' interest in peace-keeping, refugees, apartheid, free speech and assembly.

Every active NGO knows the political implications of the work. They know the UN is helpless unless governments implement their UN votes. General Assembly resolutions are making more and more direct appeals for help from NGOs. NGO lobbying goes on at the centers of government in London, Paris, Copenhagen, wherever the need.

Americans who belong to NGOs know that U.S. policy is not made by the United States delegation to the UN. So the message is: "Go to Secretary Rusk. But since Mr. Rusk won't let you in, go to the Congress by way of your people."

This has paid off in specific ways.

When the nuclear-test-ban treaty was running into heavy seas in Congress, a large Methodist community, in the state of a particularly difficult Senator, was able to make its views so persuasive that the Senator swung into line back of the treaty.

When the UN was having grievous problems of finance a few years ago, American NGO affiliates told a cynical Congress that they wanted the UN supported in practical terms. Congress responded.

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (CCIA) is the representative of the World Council of Churches at the UN. It has impressive resources and uses every one of them. Most of the Protestant denominations belong to the CCIA in order to make their impact—when they join on an issue—more impressive. But they are also careful to maintain their separate functions.

This matter of autonomy is central to the entire concept of the NGOs. It is jealously guarded. CARE may cooperate with the Catholic Migration Commission, but each organization is precise in its point of view, follows its own internal policy. Organizations act together only in exceptional circumstances and then without compulsion.

Curtis Roosevelt, in charge of UN liaison with the NGOs, knows the strengths, weaknesses, and new kinds of opportunity that must be developed.

If the NGOs look too sprawling and ad hoc for everyone's taste, Mr. Roosevelt quickly points out that looseness can be a virtue in this kind of grass-roots activity, since strength lies in the diverse contributions. If administration becomes too crisp, something irreplacable can be lost.

He even managed to clarify the structure of the NGO in its legal relation to the UN.

The UN has four principal organs: the General Assembly and the three Councils: Security, Trusteeship, and Economic and Social (ECOSOC to its friends). Article 71 of the Charter, acknowledging the phenomenon of nongovernmental organizations, puts the NGOs in the custody of ECOSOC.

Three categories

NGO credentials are simple. An NGO must be international in scope. It must be an expert in its field. It must be sympathetic to the objectives of the UN.

NGOs are accredited in three ways. Category 1 includes organizations which have a basic interest in most of the activities of ECOSOC. Category 2 includes the organizations concerned with only a few of ECOSOC responsibilities. The third category called the Roster includes the organizations primarily active in the development of public opinion and the dissemination of information.

They all have consultative status with ECOSOC which means the right to support or protest resolutions in any of the committees of the Economic and Social Council, discuss problems with UN officials or members of delegations, even address the Economic and Social Council.

ECOSOC can request their expert information or advice at any time.

These arrangements do not include national organizations. In Western countries, national organizations can be almost as important as international So national NGOs are accredited to the UN Office of Public Information instead of to ECOSOC. They have access to the highly informed and special briefings of the UN but are without consultative status. They do not seem to miss it! Consultative status involves an immense amount of homework.

Gradually we may be able to look for a new sign of international maturity—NGOs mobilizing help for a United Nations' activity of peace even when that activity jeopardizes some narrow interest of an NGO. This will be world thinking on a grand scale.

Prospectus for Bard watchers

. . . . From the bookshelf

A Short History of Shakespearean Criticism, by Arthur M. Eastman. New York: Random House. $7.95.

By Roderick Nordell

This book comes during a summer that gives it fresh interest almost every day. To consider only North America, new festival productions of Shakespeare have added reverberations to the span of critical comment so judiciously and interestingly drawn together by Professor Eastman. And now there has been the announcement of fall publication of a facsimile version of the First Folio, which should lend further impulse to that Shakespeare industry whose best fruits are sampled here.

The folio facsimile is said to have been prepared with the aid of a collating machine to obtain the most correct reading on the basis of 80 copies of the First Folio. One can imagine the computerized research that will no doubt eventually provide tabulations of every Shakespearean adjective and comma as if to make child's play of the image-counting by Caroline Spurgeon and the image-clustering by Edward A. Armstrong in the recent past.

A virtue of this book is that it defines what the Armstrong approach added to the Spurgeon approach, offering the reader some ground for judging what the contribution of the next approach may be. Professor Eastman does this sort of thing not only for the tabulators, of course, but for the romantics, the moralists, the belittlers, the psychologists, the patternmakers, and the pattern breakers.

In today's uneasy generational atmosphere, the eye falls on an Eastman paraphrase of Northrop Frye: "Whereas in Roman comedy, or Jonsonian, the new society tends to be one of youth, triumphant over their elders, in Shakespearean comedy, the new society reconciles the generations, 'bringing the happy young couples into continuity with the society of their elders.'" Frye seems right, yet performance can jangle the continuity, as in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" staged at Stratford, Ont., this summer, with the elders portrayed in a sort of foolish decadence.

Meanwhile, at Stratford, Conn., the fate of kings in "Richard II" seems to have special pertinence in an election year; and "Love's Labour's Lost" flourishes among contemporary trappings such as sitars, motorcycles, and dark glasses. At the same time a mobile unit of the New York Shakespeare Festival takes an integrated "Hamlet" around the town with characters using words like "groovy" and "black power."

All of this living Shakespeare gains interest in the perspective of what the ages have thought of him. Professor Eastman omits some critics and barely mentions others of interest. He gives the general reader little information about the people behind the less familiar names he includes. But this is, after all, a short history—and an excellent combination of generalization and detail.

Mr. Eastman, trying to convey the range of Schlegel, confesses to feeling like Samuel Johnson's pedant "who, when he offered his house to sale, carried a brick in his pocket as a specimen." A reviewer of this book has something of the same feeling. But there would be representative bricks in some comments on Shakespeare's humor—like the bee in extracting sweets from poisons rather than in leaving a sting (Hazlitt); that of a man who "sees less distance than ordinary men between what are called respectively great and little things" (Pater).

And, when it comes to the anti-Shakespeareans, Professor Eastman handily catches the mood: "You can imagine chatting with Shaw at a nonalcoholic cocktail party; Tolstoy you would listen to as he harangued you from the pulpit of a church."

It is "the felt concept of organic unity" which remains "the most fruitful of all the critical awareness brought to Shakespeare," Mr. Eastman writes. Perhaps the diversity of critical response is one more confirmation of the wholeness that Shakespeare suggests.

"It is somewhat hard upon Shakespeare to suppose that he secreted in each of his dramas a central idea for a German critic to discover," says Dowden. Yet there is so much there for critics to find ideas in. And the great Bradley humbly stands in for us all when he cites "the chief difficulty in interpreting his works" — the difficulty of determining whether what perplexes us in a play is due to Shakespeare's "skill or negligence," due to his shortcoming or our own.

Contrast to spring

Fund managers turn cautious

By Martin Skala
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

BUSINESS

Mutual-fund managers are swinging toward a less venturesome stance in managing their multimillion-dollar portfolios.

A spot survey of a dozen funds which have outperformed the averages in 1968's seesaw markets indicates that doubts about the course of the economy are having a dampening effect on investment policies.

In contrast to the aggressive buying spree of last spring, funds now are in a more restrained mood with many adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude.

Most regard the sharp stock-market reaction of the last two weeks as a temporary dip, but they appear in no hurry to buy on weakness.

"It's obvious we're in an economic slowdown. The consumer will begin to feel it soon," says Reid W. Dennis, president of San Francisco's $350 million Commonwealth Group of funds.

Glamour stocks cut out

Other fund managers suggest the stock market may have a case of "preelection jitters" which won't be resolved until a new administration takes office.

Although investors are considered likely to greet a Republican victory more bullishly, managers say, a Democratic administration might act more forcefully to counteract a slight recession in early 1969.

Because of the economic and political uncertainties, funds are shifting into securities of a less speculative nature. Companies with solid—even if not exciting—earnings prospects are being added to portfolios partly pruned of volatile glamour stocks.

Among the currently favored groups are savings and loans, banks, utilities, and insurance.

"We recently bought some AT&T," says Lawrence Rubin of Scudder Special Fund. The no-load growth fund racked up a 12 percent increase in net-asset value in the first half of 1968. Although a modest gain compared with Scudder's 1967 performance, when it soared 60 percent, the showing was a lot better than most "performance-oriented" funds.

According to Arthur Wiesenberger Services Division of Nuveen Corporation, performance-oriented funds had a hard time outmaneuvering the general market in the first half of the year. While the average performance fund gained 5.2 percent in the first six months, those funds placing emphasis on income, besides yielding 3.7 percent, gained 10.5 percent in net-asset value.

One of best performers

On top of Wiesenberger's performance ranking are specialized funds concentrating in insurance and bank stocks. After several years of neglect, banks and insurance equities caught fire early in the year. Thus funds with their eggs in one basket—such as Life Insurance Investors and Century Shares Trust — advanced an average of 21 percent through June. Since then some of the earlier gains have eroded a bit.

Among income funds, one of the best performers this year has been Philadelphia's Provident Fund for Income.

At the beginning of the year, the Provident was heavily in bonds and cash. But by investing in oils, retail trade, construction, and other consumer-oriented companies early in the spring as the market swung up, Provident showed an 18 percent gain in net-asset value over the first six months.

Provident is one of the few funds, says its president, Douglas K. Porteous, that keep liquor, tobacco, or drug stocks out of their portfolios.

Mr. Porteous is only "slightly optimistic" about the trend of the economy. After the elections, "Public psychology might be improved," he says.

Exceptions noted

Currently, Provident Fund is 11 percent in cash, considerably higher than a month ago.

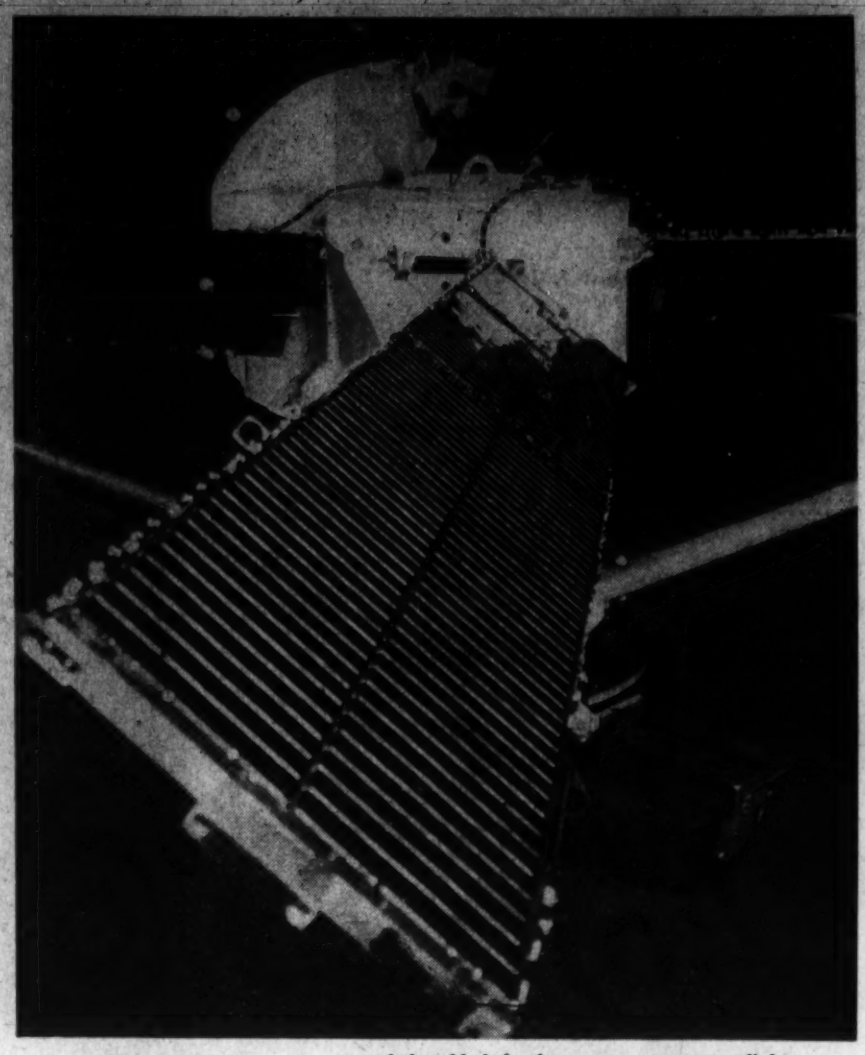
Other funds have generally edged toward a higher cash position. They are putting more money into bonds, hoping interest rates will dip and bond prices rise. And they expect better buying opportunities in the coming months.

There are some exceptions, however.

A few funds aren't building up cash reserves because they figure the current market adjustment will be short lived. Instead, they see the occasion as a chance to buy into good long-term situations at lower price/earnings multiples.

"The broad averages are down only 4 percent from their all-time highs of three weeks ago," notes one fund official who views the market slide without alarm.

Moreover, with new money from shareholders pouring in at the rate of $500 million a month—almost 50 percent above last year's levels—managers are under constant pressure to put the dollars to work.



Sunlight converted

A four-bladed solar array converts sunlight into electricity for a U.S. Navy satellite. When in orbit, the instrument, built by Radio Corporation of America, enables a ship to pinpoint its position to within 600 feet.

Disclosures required in tender offers

By M. P. Greer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

President Johnson signed three new laws affecting the securities industry this week; one will go into effect right away, but the other two will only be entries in the law books for a while.

The new law that is ready for use prescribes various kinds of information which must be revealed by people making "tender offers" for stock of a public corporation.

Tender offers have become a favorite method of taking over companies. The way they have been working is that a brokerage firm asks shareholders in a company to sell their stock—usually enough to give the buyer at least working control—at a price substantially above the market price.

If the offer is handled by a broker, shareholders may not know who the actual buyer is. Even when the buyer shows himself—such as Howard Hughes did in his recent abortive attempt to move into American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.—he invariably says little or nothing about his further plans.

Borrowing extended

Under the new law, the prospective buyer will have to file information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) explaining his purposes in buying the stock.

The other two new laws will have more direct effect on most investors, but they will have to wait a while to enjoy the benefits.

One authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to extend margin regulation to stocks traded over the counter.

At present, only issues listed on a registered securities exchange are eligible for margin borrowing. Under current requirements, investors buying on margin must pay 80 percent of the purchase price and can borrow the other 20 percent from their brokers.

Before the new power can be put into effect, though, the Fed is going to have to draw up guidelines for deciding which over-the-counter (OTC) issues may be margined.

Spokesmen for the board say questionnaires will be sent out to companies which might be eligible. The poll will ask their opinions on permitting margin trading, as well as gather financial information and data on trading statistics to help in formulating guidelines.

Once those questionnaires are in and the guideposts are drawn up, the Fed will publish them and allow at least 30 days for comment by the industry. If there are any disagreements—as there seem certain to be—the effective date could be put off even further.

The new law will only permit brokers to lend money for buying given OTC stocks. It will not require them to do so. (Even on listed stocks, brokers are not forced to make margin loans.)

Paper work barrier

With Wall Street's current paper work problem, which almost forces brokers to stretch their working capital, it is entirely possible that some firms will not take advantage of the new law even when it does become effective.

The third bill signed by the President authorizes the SEC to conduct an economic study of institutional activity in the stock market. This bill resulted from an agreement between the commission and the industry that the study, first proposed last October, would not be an "investigation," looking for regulatory problems, but a probe of the practices of mutual funds, banks, and other large-scale traders, which could then be used by the exchanges, the commission, and other authorities as a data base for guiding the growth of institutional trading.

The catch to this one is very simple. Although the authorization has been signed into law, Congress has yet to appropriate the money to pay for it. Although the industry is not likely to attempt to sidetrack an authorization of funds, it is likely to be in no hurry for its passage — and, until the money is forthcoming, the study will wait. That is, unless the SEC can find the estimated $875,000 cost somewhere among its other funds.

Tough fight seen

At the time he signed the three bills, President Johnson also urged the House to pass the mutual-fund-reform bill which has been trying to battle its way through Congress for more than a year. This proposal, which would authorize courts to judge the "reasonability" of mutual-fund sales charges, has been passed by the Senate, but faces another fight in the House.

Opponents of the bill — almost everybody except the SEC and its congressional sponsors — have been counting on the House to stop the bill cold. With the legislators in a rush to adjourn for the political conventions, the odds are considered strong that the bill will not be passed this week. There is a possibility it may come up for consideration if Congress meets again in September, but the proposal faces a tough fight.

The three bills President Johnson signed undoubtedly represent more securities legislation than most observers expected from this Congress. But the mutual-fund bill is the core of all the SEC's efforts and its fate is far from certain.

Brazil penalizes foreign investment

By Michael Sieniawski
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

São Paulo, Brazil

More than a thousand Brazilians and foreign residents in Brazil, including a number of Americans, who had invested an estimated $300 million in the American-controlled, European-based fund, Investors Overseas Service, face fines totaling some $10 million and losses of about $60 million.

The Brazilian Government has made an example of the IOS as a warning to future investors. Under Brazilian law, no Brazilian citizen or foreign residents in Brazil may invest outside the country unless they have specifically registered their foreign holdings with the Brazilian fiscal authorities.

As most of Brazilian funds held outside the country represent all sorts of money never declared to tax authorities, very few Brazilians have registered their holdings abroad.

Lists obtained

Estimates of total Brazilian holdings abroad, invested mostly in the United States and Switzerland, vary widely from far less than $1 billion to over $3 billion. Swiss estimates are generally much higher than those of American bankers.

Many consider the Brazilian Government's assertion that $300 million was invested in the IOS in Brazil as grossly exaggerated. Efforts to come to some kind of direct agreement with the IOS have failed, due mainly to IOS refusal to give Brazilian authorities a complete list of all investors from Brazil.

In a surprise move in November, 1966, Brazilian police arrested all known IOS salesmen and thus obtained lists of most of the investors. The great majority were contributing in monthly installments. The names of the investors subsequently were disclosed in the Brazilian press.

According to the decree just published, all those investors who have not yet made full amends with the fiscal authorities have only until Aug. 12 to comply with the following requirements: Pay income taxes with fines and monetary correction based on inflation in case the funds invested in the IOS were not formerly reported to tax authorities; pay stamp taxes with fines and monetary correction on all transfers of funds to the IOS; repatriate all funds invested in the IOS and sell them to the Bank of Brazil, receiving in payment five-year nontransferrable Readjustable Treasury Obligations which will be held in custody by the Treasury for that period; and a written declaration detailing all illegal transactions and proving full repatriation of funds.

Noncompliance will result in legal criminal action by the government against the suspected investor; impossibility to obtain an exit visa for travel abroad or other government documents; dismissal from any government or public office; and prohibition to work with all government-controlled banks and financial institutions, this even extending to firms in which the investor exercised administrative or managerial duties.

It is expected that all investors—certainly those already known to the government — will comply.

Rambler expects to win 50% of British market

By the Associated Press

London

American Motors Corporation (AMC) will capture more than 50 percent of the British market for United States autos in 1968-69, a company official predicted.

The latest Board of Trade figures, which cover 1967, show that 1,400 U.S. automobiles were imported into Britain during that year. AMC says it accounted for 40 percent of them. The company's British sales team estimates its share now is 43 percent.

AMC executives say a major sales factor is that all but one of the group's Rambler models offer right-hand drive in Britain.

June jump in living-cost index highest in U.S. since '62

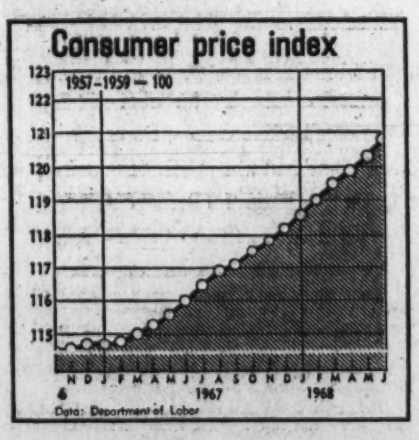
Business roundup

Washington

The cost-of-living index in June jumped to 120.8 precent of the 1957-59 base from 120.3 percent in May, the Labor Department reported. That puts the department's consumer-price index up 4.2 percent above the year-ago level.

Higher mortgage interest and other home-ownership costs paced the increase, the largest since the 0.6 point spurt in September, 1962.

The rise in consumer prices was relatively steeper than that for wholesale prices, which increased by 0.2 points.



Factory orders level off

Washington

New factory orders held virtually steady in June, giving more evidence of a slowdown in the economy.

The Commerce Department reported that manufacturers' orders totaled a seasonally adjusted $49.39 billion, just under May's record of $49.4 billion. In May orders had risen by 2.3 percent.

In durable goods, new orders dipped 3.3 percent to $24.8 billion, from $25.5 billion in May. Nondurable goods, however, rose by 3.2 percent in June to $24.6 billion from $23.5 billion.

June factory inventories also were stable at a seasonally adjusted $84.5 billion.

U.S. Steel piles up profits

New York

The United States Steel Company reported that profits in the second quarter soared 79 percent to $77.7 million, or $1.43 a share. In the year-earlier period, earnings totaled $43.4 million, or 80 cents a share.

Sales climbed 40 percent to $1.4 billion, from $1 billion in the 1967 quarter.

Roger M. Blough, chairman of the nation's largest steel concern, predicted that the huge stocks of steel now in customers' hands would depress shipments in coming months. He calculates that users stockpiled a massive 36 million-ton inventory of steel —or 50 percent more than normal—as a hedge against a now-averted steel strike.

Oil-drilling merger

New Orleans

Schlumberger, Ltd., announced preliminary agreement to acquire J. Ray McDermott & Co., Inc., in an exchange of stock valued at about $500 million.

Schlumberger is an international oil-field-service and electronic-instrumentation firm. McDermott designs and builds offshore oil-drilling platforms and production facilities.

The proposed acquisition has already been approved by directors of both firms. Completion of the deal hinges on approval by stockholders of each company and a tax-free ruling on the stock swap from the Internal Revenue Service.

Stock-market comment

United Business Service: "The corporate profits outlook for the time being seems unlikely to provide much inspiration for the market. But inflation and the country's vigorous growth are impressive long-range supports."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

World Bank ups loan rate

By Reuters

Washington

The World Bank announced that it is raising the interest rate on loans to underdeveloped countries for the second time this year.

The rate goes to 6½ percent from the 6¼ percent rate set last January.

The new rate is the highest ever charged by the 109-nation bank since it was set up after World World War II.

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U.S. scrutinizes new steel pact

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The government is taking a close look at the steel industry's costly settlement with the United Steelworkers (USW) and subsequent steel price increases, but there's little likelihood that the labor agreement will be challenged.

The terms negotiated peacefully, with a day to spare before a strike deadline, hew closely to lines of other major bargaining settlements in 1968.

Steel's package, worked out without government participation, is valued between 6 percent and 6.4 percent. Late in 1967, the United Automobile Workers (UAW) settled in that range with its industry's Big Three, and earlier this year USW negotiated a 6.1 percent settlement with can manufacturers and later a 6.5 percent package in the aluminum industry. UAW and the International Association of Machinists (IAM) this week set an aerospace-industry pattern fractionally above 6 percent.

Accord fits pattern

There was never serious doubt that steel's settlement would fit the 6 percent pattern, although R. Conrad Cooper, the industry's chief negotiator, said ruefully in Pittsburgh only July 30 that the new contracts were at costs "substantially higher than we had hoped for."

Although the government criticized price increases in nonferrous and aluminum industries after earlier labor settlements, it let them stand.

The total cost of the steel agreement may be debated for some time to come.

[The United States Steel Company announced changes in its tin-mill product prices—increasing some and decreasing others—only hours after the agreement was reached on the new labor contract.

[United States Steel, the nation's biggest producer and often the pacemaker in domestic steel prices, said the prices will take effect Oct. 1 and will remain in effect until April 1, 1969.]

[Bethlehem Steel Corporation also announced increases slightly less than 5 percent in its prices of steel-mill products effective Aug. 8. The changes affect base prices only.]

The industry received contract concessions that should mean cost savings, one a union agreement that 13-week extended vacations can be scheduled throughout the calendar year. The "sabbaticals" have been costly in the past because more-rigid scheduling rules required more overtime work—always costly—and often inefficient replacements.

Increments also rise

In money, steelworkers will get basic pay increases of 36 cents an hour more the first year, 21.6 cents the second, and 18.4 cents the third, or 76 cents an hour more over three years.

But their actual money gains are increased beyond that as a result of hikes in the increment between job classifications; there will be a half-cent increase in the increment between each of 32 job ratings this year, another 0.3-cent increase in the increment next year, and a further 0.2-cent increase in 1970.

This will mean that the highest-skilled, highest-rated steelworkers will get 16 cents an hour added to the 20-cent-an-hour basic raise this year, or 36 cents an hour more in 1968, then 21 cents in 1969 and 18 cents in 1970.

Most steelworkers are above the midpoint in the job-classification list, so most will get substantially more than the basic raise; the three-year average will be 51 cents an hour.

Those working second and third shifts will get additional raises as a result of 3- or 4 cent increases in shift differentials—the premium paid for work at less-desirable hours.

The pay increases are estimated to be in line with those negotiated by the Steelworkers in can and aluminum bargaining earlier this year, an average 55 cents an hour over all, spread over three years.

Generally, members of the Basic Steel Industry Conference, of 600 local union officers, were satisfied with wage terms of the contract outlined to them in a hotel ballroom minutes after USW's executive board approved a tentative settlement barely completed in time for its meeting.

But a highly vocal minority strongly objected to other parts of the settlement described to them as "the best ever won" in basic steel. They protested the lack of real advances in fringe areas. But their motion to reject settlement and send negotiators back for something more was defeated by resounding voice vote.

A short time later, the local presidents—given authority to ratify any settlement—voted resoundingly to approve the terms in their entirety.

Benefits increase

Pensions will go up in 1969, to $6.50 a month for each year of service in the mills. Those already retired will get $10 a month more. Long-service Steelworkers will have the added protection of a survivor clause; if they pass on before retirement, their widows and dependents will receive monthly payments under the new contract.

Life-insurance coverage will be increased $1,000 a year. Psychiatric care, a growing addition to labor contracts, will be added to the industry's health-welfare program. And, as in aluminum settlements, basic steel agreed to give vacationing workers a $30-a-week supplement to their pay for the time off.

As fringes go, these are routine. And the routine nature of the gains is why some local presidents objected. They protested that USW, a pioneering union in years past, had scored no real breakthroughs in the 1968 bargaining, that wages and fringes only followed patterns established already in other negotiations.

Many also objected to the way the most complex issues of the negotiations was resolved. Most Steelworkers are under incentive wage plans now; their earnings are augmented by formula determinations of extra money on a basis of production. For some time, nonproduction workers—including white-collar people—have been demanding similar incentive pay. For a time, it appeared possible that the 1968 steel talks might snag on this issue.

In the agreement just reached, the companies will put 10 cents an hour for all work done over the next year into escrow funds to be used to give nonincentive people either incentive-plan coverage or an offset against the incentive pay others get.

How the money will be used will be decided in further negotiations over the year on a company-union basis. Where negotiations fail, the issue will be submitted to binding arbitration by a board of three from management, three from the union.

Several called this "a partial settlement, unsatisfactory," in the conference meeting. One local president called it a "sellout" of white-collar workers, and he warned that "refusals to work" might follow such an agreement.

Associated Press Wirephoto

At climax of talks

I. W. Abel, United Steelworkers president, left, and industry chief negotiator, R. Conrad Cooper, get together for a news conference in Pittsburgh to announce agreement on a new steel contract.

Ghetto youths learn at Cleveland seminar

By Lucia Johnson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

A new beachhead for interracial communication was marked out this summer in Cleveland's public-school system — the Metropolitan Summer Seminar in the Arts. And despite the racial unrest here in late July, the program—a first for both Cleveland and the country—is going ahead full steam.

Some 600 inner-city and 100 suburban junior and senior high-school youngsters converge on two inner-city high schools for courses in art, music, drama, dance, or television. John Hay High School, headquarters for most seminar activity, is about four miles from the scene of the recent "guerrilla fighting." Glenville High, center for television instruction, is only some three miles away.

Attendance at the two schools fell sharply the morning after the uprising. But now it's back to normal.

Speakers presented

"One of the powerful elements in the black community here says we must separate, we must go our own way. But programs like [the seminar] give the lie to what the black nationalists say," states Ronald W. Tyrrell, the program's vibrant young director. It is felt that black nationalists were instrumental in sparking the insurrection here.

Together, inner-city and suburban youngsters study jazz dancing, the evolution of broadcasting, and theater of the absurd, for instance. Free trips to plays and concerts abound. Guest artists and speakers, most of them local, are brought in.

The eight-week seminar is funded with same $300,000 under Title I of the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Title I money must be channeled to educationally deprived children. Suburban youngsters, attending on a space-available basis, are locally funded.

Freedom underlined

Title I summer funds, says the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children, should create innovative programs with smaller classes, freer outlooks. Too often the money goes for run-of-the-mill remedial summer schools, the council says.

Educators here feel the arts seminar is one Title I program that approaches the creative summer schooling advocated by the council.

Late authorization almost grounded the seminar, however. With only 10 days for planning and recruiting, enrollment is less than half the number anticipated. Teachers are still grumbling about those frantic first days.

But Mr. Tyrrell feels the program has continued to move forward. Freedom, he adds, has been the rallying cry.

"No directives went out from my office to anybody saying what you can do and cannot do," he says. "And the kids don't get grades."

In an art classroom, the radio blares on a "rock-out" station. Photography students wander in snapping pictures with polaroids, borrowed for the program.

"Kids' work is tighter during the regular year where class is more restricted," says the young art teacher, Curtis Ross, wearing a turquoise turtleneck jersey. "When the atmosphere is more relaxed, they express themselves more freely, there's greater rapport between students and teachers."

Flexibility queried

Marge Lombardi says the seminar is worth her hour-long bus ride in from a Cleveland suburb.

"In school, it's so formal. Here, you can sit on the floor. You feel at home with your teacher. You feel much freer to express your ideas," she says.

Not everyone is comfortable with the freedom, however.

"I came because I was told I could teach anything I wanted. But sometimes I think it's too flexible," says Terry Edwards, a high-school drama teacher. He teaches theater of the absurd, which is not offered at his high school during the regular year.

"You become so overjoyed with being free that you don't plan carefully. And I think the kids are lost with too much freedom," he adds.

Jackie Krieger, a high school junior, agrees.

"It should be more strict. Kids walk in one day and don't show up the next."

The chairman of the seminar's art department, John Mars, says there have been complaints that the quality of work is lower than that produced during the school year.

Objective different

"But in the arts seminar, our objective is different," he says. "We want to give kids the chance to try new things they couldn't otherwise experience."

Jackie Johnson, for instance, an inner-city eighth grader, is taking piano for the first time.

"I wanted to take it a long time ago, but we don't have a piano, and I didn't know where to go for lessons."

Emphasis is on both interested and talented youngsters in the seminar. The stated purpose of the seminar is twofold: to motivate inner-city children and to expose them to students from other social and economic backgrounds.

The seminar "attacks inner-city monotony—our greatest enemy to progress," says Dr. Paul W. Briggs, Cleveland's superintendent of schools and seminar originator.

"It attacks the isolation of both ghetto and suburban kids. The arts provide a common bond, a common language for these youngsters."

For some cities, metropolitan cooperation has been a struggle. But eight Cleveland suburbs have joined the seminar program. The cultural advantages were an admitted magnet. John Hay High School, seminar central headquarters, is located on the edge of Cleveland's cultural center—a concentration including museums, institutes, and the home of the Cleveland orchestra. Students have access to these and other community cultural resources.

First of two articles on Cleveland summer-school variations. Next: plants and portable pools.

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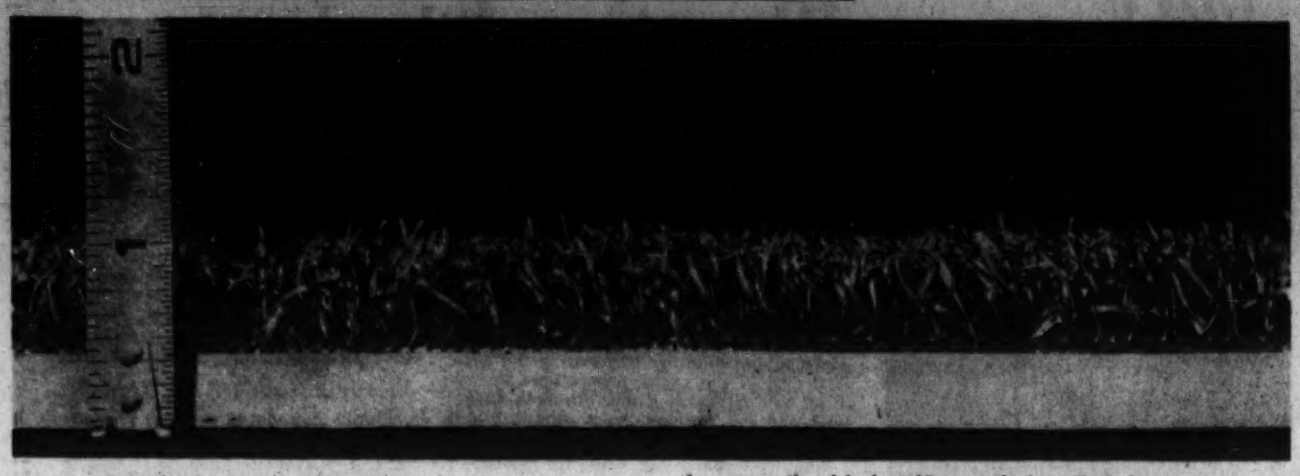

A cross-sectional look at Monsanto's AstroTurf shows perfect uniformity in the height of the artificial grass. And what's better, from the point of view of maintenance staffs, it's certain to remain that way!

Perfect trim

Added mileage for limited space

By Alan Grayson
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

Many large urban universities and colleges have limited athletic facilities. When even these are reduced drastic remedies are required.

Bob Peck faced the loss of his one football practice field. So the Boston University Athletic Director did a lot of thinking and a lot of traveling.

His thinking led him to consider artificial grass to allow diversified and intensified use of the BU Stadium. His traveling took him the length and breadth of the United States to inspect the largest sporting installations which are already using AstroTurf, manufactured by the Monsanto Chemical Company.

The Houston Astrodome, of course, could hardly compare with what Peck had in mind. He rates that multi-million dollar complex as strictly show-biz. But at Indiana State University in Terre Haute, Ind., and the Seattle Memorial Stadium he found outdoor stadiums that could be compared with the plans he envisaged for BU.

'For total use

"One thing BU lacks is playing fields," Peck pointed out, "and I've always felt it was an expensive luxury to limit one field to four to six usages by the football squad, with the exception of a little workout the day before each game. So artificial grass seemed an obvious solution where a field was likely to be subjected to extra-hard use.

"The AstroTurf field we're installing now will be for the total use of the university," he continued, "and not just for varsity teams. We're going to try to put all our programs on the one field.

"That means, for example, regular physical education classes from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon. From approximately 3:30 to 6:30 we can stage our intercollegiate football program, and from 6:30 to 8 p.m. our intercollegiate soccer program. From eight to eleven in the evenings we'll have our intermural sports activities. And that works out roughly we'll get eight hours of hard usage a day."

It's an eight-week job to have the field ready for use Sept. 1.

Peck likes to emphasize usage rather than to discuss costs. Currently the one-inch-thick AstroTurf and its accompanying half-inch underlay pad of foamed vinyl costs from $2-$2.50 a square foot. And that's after the field has been asphalted according to exact specifications which call for a 20-inch crown sloping away from the center.

Disadvantages outweighed

An assessment of pros and cons, however, plumps heavily for the advantages of AstroTurf over even the best natural grass.

- Flexibility of usage, and hard-wearing quality.

"The AstroTurf has had a full year of usage at both Indiana State and in Seattle," Peck said, "and I've examined it closely in the places you normally expect to find wear. Even after a two-on-one football blocking practice I couldn't find a scuff."

- Playability in all kinds of weather.
- Reduction of injuries.

"Knee injuries have been the biggest problem in football," Peck explained, "but on this they're almost non-existent. Cleats don't grip so firmly so both the player who tackles and the player who is running tend to slide rather than coming to an abrupt and jarring halt."

Two major snags

(It is necessary to wear shorter cleats for football on the AstroTurf. Obviously opponents cannot be expected to provide these for just one game, so BU will maintain a "shoe bank" and will also invite opposing teams to arrive early to work out on the artificial surface.)

- Reduction of maintenance problems.

The beautifully manicured AstroTurf is more esthetically pleasing than all but the very best natural grass. Although the Astrodome uses giant vacuum cleaners, Indiana State had found no need to clean its field even after a year of use. The grass is washed naturally every time it rains!

There are only two major snags which Peck can foresee at this stage. One is that outdoor AstroTurf is expected to break down ultimately owing to ultra-violet radiation.

The other is that, because of possible expansion of the turf after extensive use, it's inadvisable to mark out permanent lines on the field. And, of course, two colors must be used to avoid confusion between football and soccer markings.

Peck is justifiably proud that BU is the first New England college to turn to AstroTurf.

"Lack of space was the over-riding factor," he admits. "But it's still pleasant to think of ourselves as being a little ahead of the pack in some things."

Stengel against helping hitters

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Casey Stengel speaks out loud and clear against any effort on the part of baseball's rule makers to help big-league batters.

"I don't even know of they're thinking about changing the rules," said the vice-president of the New York Mets. "But I think it would be a big mistake if they did.

"You take this Mets' pitching staff, for example," continued the Glendale, Calif., banker. "It took them seven years to build it into one of the best staffs in the National League. Vistiting teams used to send themselves special delivery, to get here as quick as they could. Now they don't like coming here. These young men can pitch. And the rest of the club plays better than when I was in their dugout.

"But think what a penalty it would be to this organization to make these young pitchers throw a larger ball, or from a longer distance, or have to get four strikes on a hitter. It would be grossly—how's that for a word?—unfair, not only to our organization, but to other expansion clubs that have spent all that time and money to develop young pitchers."

Stengel paused for a few moments to catch his breath, then said: "Don't worry about the hitters. Pitching comes up good every 10 or 12 years. But the cycle will turn back to the hitters in time. You could look it up."

* * *

Somebody in the Cincinnati clubhouse mentioned those article that Ted Williams had recently in Sports Illustrated and Dave Bristol revealed an interesting thing.

"Ted's articles on hitting have really helped some of our boys," declared the manager of the Reds. "They interested me so much that after reading them, I cut them out and tacked them up on the bulletin board in our clubhouse at Cincinnati.

"The day I put them up it rained and delayed the start of our game. And you should have heard the discussion those clippings started. A lot of ideas were exchanged and we had a good old fashion bull session for quite a while. I know some of the fellows learned a few things. They must have, because they're still talking about it.

"Ted was a master at hitting," Bristol continued. "He had it all figured out — the whys, the wherefors — every angle you can think of. He knows all the approaches and how to overcome every fault. He must have helped a lot of hitters. Of course, none of them had his natural talents and few had his desire."

Incidentally, a look into the Cincinnati clubhouse is a look at one of the most contented groups of athletes in all of sports, pro or amateur. They sound and act more like a college team than a gang of big-league ballplayers. And for this you must applaud the managerial talents of one Dave Bristol.

* * *

In and around Shea Stadium . . .

Dixie Walker was talking about hitting Boston's Jim Tobin a few years back. "He threw knuckleballs 99 percent of the time," said the former Dodger outfielder and Brooklyn favorite. "He was pitching against us at Ebbets Field one time, and even though I had a terrible time hitting his knuckler, he suddenly slipped in a fast ball. I couldn't believe it. Of course, I hit it for a single. But the funny thing was, just as he let the pitch go I heard him moan, 'Oh, no. Why did I do it?' "

Red Lucas, former Cincinnati Reds' pitcher and a pinch hitter who once made the record book, was asked if he got extra pay for being a pinch batsman. "No," said Red. "In fact, I didn't get paid much for pitching."

When someone asked Edd Roush what he thought of today's hitters, he replied: "They hold their bats where I used to chopping wood—and they might as well be."

Roush, by the way, thinks that too much credit has been given modern hitters who were mediocre in the field. "I was disappointed the first time I saw Babe Ruth in the outfield," said the man who is in the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown. "I felt the same about Ted Williams. But I shouldn't single them out. There were a lot like them. This is supposed to be a two-way game, but defense is badly neglected and overlooked."

Canadian medicare program under way

By James Post
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

Long dogged by political problems, medicare at last is on the way to a brighter future in Canada. The country should have a full-fledged government sponsored plan to pay doctors' bills for just about everybody by 1971.

In keeping with its controversial history, the comprehensive medical scheme is coming into force in a disjointed way. The plan officially began July 1. But only Saskatchewan and British Columbia joined.

Federal planners, concerned some months ago about provincial objections, no longer are concerned in a serious way. They say the corner has been turned and the other eight provinces are expected to join during the next 2½ years.

Five more of the smaller provinces probably will be in by April 1 next year. This would leave Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Ontario, still outside.

Plan treated as fact

The plan won't be truly national until Quebec and Ontario join, however, because between them they hold two-thirds of the country's 20 million people. But they are fairly certain to enter.

The crisis atmosphere that surrounded the laborious growth of medicare from planning, to legislation, to partial reality has all but evaporated in the last few months.

Opponents of the plan now are reluctantly treating it as a fact. Conservative politicians, insurance companies, and medical organizations are resigned to medicare.

Many provincial governments, essentially conservative in outlook, were among the sternest critics of federal-style medicare. But the turning point in favor of the plan came last May when British Columbia announced its intention to join on the July 1 starting date, which had been postponed from a year earlier because of cost objections.

The only sure starter on the program in May, however, was Saskatchewan. It was the only province which had a plan good enough to meet federal standards.

The British Columbia government plan permitted commercial agencies to compete against it. So it had to be adjusted on these and other counts to meet federal standards.

This was done fairly easily and undramatically and opposition from several other provinces softened. Their objections on cost and principle seemed to give way in the face of the decision by British Columbia's rightwing Social Credit government.

In British Columbia, commercial firms vacated the medicare field, leaving it to nonprofit doctor-sponsored plans acting as government agents and the government itself. Premiums paid by citizens range from 50 cents to $12.50, not high by Canadian standards. The top rate is for a family. The British Columbia government pays the premiums of welfare recipients.

Provinces assisted

The federal government does not itself operate medicare. It merely dips into its treasury to pay about half the cost of acceptable provincial plans. When all provinces are in, the total annual medicare bill will be more than a billion dollars a year. The half paid by the provinces will come out of tax and premium money; and the half paid by the federal government all out of tax money.

To qualify for federal money, the provincial plans must cover at least 90 percent of the population, extend comprehensive benefits, and operate firmly under provincial government authority. As plans come into operation, citizens will be able to carry their coverage from province to province, from job to job. Benefits will be completely portable.

Medicare appears certain to be the last of the great national social welfare schemes in Canada. Mainstream politicians (except for socialists) say the time now has come to concentrate on selective schemes to help the really needy.

Bedside Duffer 18

Duffer's warmup

A golf series for the thoughtful beginner.

By Allan Duffer

Let others get up that extra hour earlier and hit a hundred shots from the practice tee. Allow me—most of the time, anyway—to stay abed.

If you want to play enjoyable golf the thing to warm up is not your muscles but your computer. This is as well done lying down as standing up.

You can, for instance, visualize yourself playing the round to come. Take each hole, one by one. Remember good shots you played there. Recall places where you hit your tee shots into trouble and how you got out and onto the green.

The other day I played in a foursome, which in Britain means a game with a partner when you and he take alternate shots. It was a match against the club champs. The previous evening I had read an article by Doug Ford and I had decided, while dozing prior to getting up and going to the golf course, to become the world's greatest scrambler.

'A bit slack in my dozing'

I could actually see myself knocking the mid-iron shots up to the pin for a single putt.

Now you are scarcely going to believe this, But on the first three holes I was called upon to play from 110, 120 and 140 yards out respectively. On each occasion I got the ball so close to the hole that my partner was not even asked to putt.

What is more, the second time it was with a far-from-perfect shot. I used a 7-iron and instead of dropping it on the green from a pretty height (as I intended) I hit it there low and fast, with a pronounced curve. But it stopped by the pin.

"It doesn't matter *how* you do it," commented one of our champ opponents. (He was down in a pit some place, where he was not going to get even a glimpse of the flag.)

"Anyone who has played with me will tell you that is a speciality shot of mine," I replied, not to be put out of countenance by any such ploy. "They call it Duffer's Low Iron."

Unfortunately on the first two holes where I was called upon to drive I put my partner slap into bunkers. I had not spent enough dream time warming up. I had been a bit slack in my dozing. And although we were three up after three holes we went on to lose the match.

However I am convinced that the system is sound in principle.

In practice it is wisest in this kind of warm-up not to consider shots you have been playing rather badly. You may find it very difficult to visualize yourself playing them well. It just won't seem realistic. It will be like wishful thinking. Forget those and tackle them on the spot as they occur. In a visual warm up *never hit a bad shot.*

But if there is a shot with which you have had trouble in the past but seem to have conquered, at least temporarily, visualize that. See yourself playing it. Watch again how it is done.

The final part of the session in my lie-down warm up is usually devoted, if I remember and don't doze off altogether, to picking a target to hit off each tee (with the proviso that it may be altered a little up or down, left or right, when I actually get to the course). But I want to practice setting a definite target until it is second nature to do so.

And it is no good Walter Mittying it. No good visualizing a 300-yard drive. The pillow may be soft but this is hardheaded stuff. It's for real. You'll soon find that out.

* * *

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No. 18 in a series of 20 weekly articles. Next Thursday: "Surprise yourself."

Olympics

Spokane, Wash.

The world's No. 1 400-meter runner and one of the earliest advocates of a proposed Olympic boycott said he "definitely will go to Mexico City . . . that is, if I make the team."

Lee Evans of San Jose State, said there would be no Olympic boycott, but he added that he saw no failure in the "Olympic project for human rights."

"We voted on the boycott at the Olympic Trials in Los Angeles last month," Evans said, "and it was almost unanimous that we go.

"But it also was 100 percent that we make some kind of protest at the games. What that will be, I don't know."

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CONNECTICUT

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Fine Shoes for the Family

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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
Since 1898
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EST. 1920
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Local and Long Distince Moving
World-Wide Service
SU 5-0354 3860 Sunrise Highway
Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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NEW YORK

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Est. 1908
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AT 6-0780

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The Known Name
The Known Quality
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Crystal • China
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Tel.: 516-286-3488

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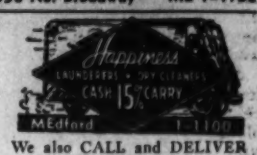

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Magazine for the pop generation

By Eleanor Gurewitsch

Zurich

The mastermind behind Pop, one of the fastest-growing publications, is Jürg Marquard, an ambitious, knowledgeable, and competent young man of 23.

Some 2½ years ago, with the confidence the very young muster, Mr. Marquard quit his first full-time job with a major Swiss news weekly, Weltwoche — where he had worked for all of two months—to start Pop.

At first it was just a leaflet which the founder and two friends mimeographed in a cellar, sold at concerts, dances, and dancing places where rock groups were appearing. Now it is a glossy monthly with a minimum of 48 pages (frequently much more) and an international paid circulation of 110,000 in Switzerland, Austria, and Germany, nearly all of it newsstand sales.

Mr. Marquard is editor in chief of Pop, has an editorial staff of two full-time workers and one on part time, a board of directors, an art director, an advertising director, and a number of free-lancers eager to get their material published in his lively new magazine.

♪ ♪ ♪

"In the beginning I had very specific goals," he explained recently over a well-heaped plate of spaghetti. "I wanted to see Pop sold on the newsstands; I wanted to see Pop achieve a circulation of 25,000 in Switzerland. But that was in the beginning. Now I have a new set of goals. I've achieved my first set in two years; I hope I can do as well with set No. 2."

Currently Mr. Marquard is aiming at the biggest monthly circulation of any Swiss publication: 250,000. Since his magazine sells three copies abroad for every one in Switzerland, and he hopes to maintain that ratio, his next goal, though he does not say it directly, is a circulation of a million copies a month.

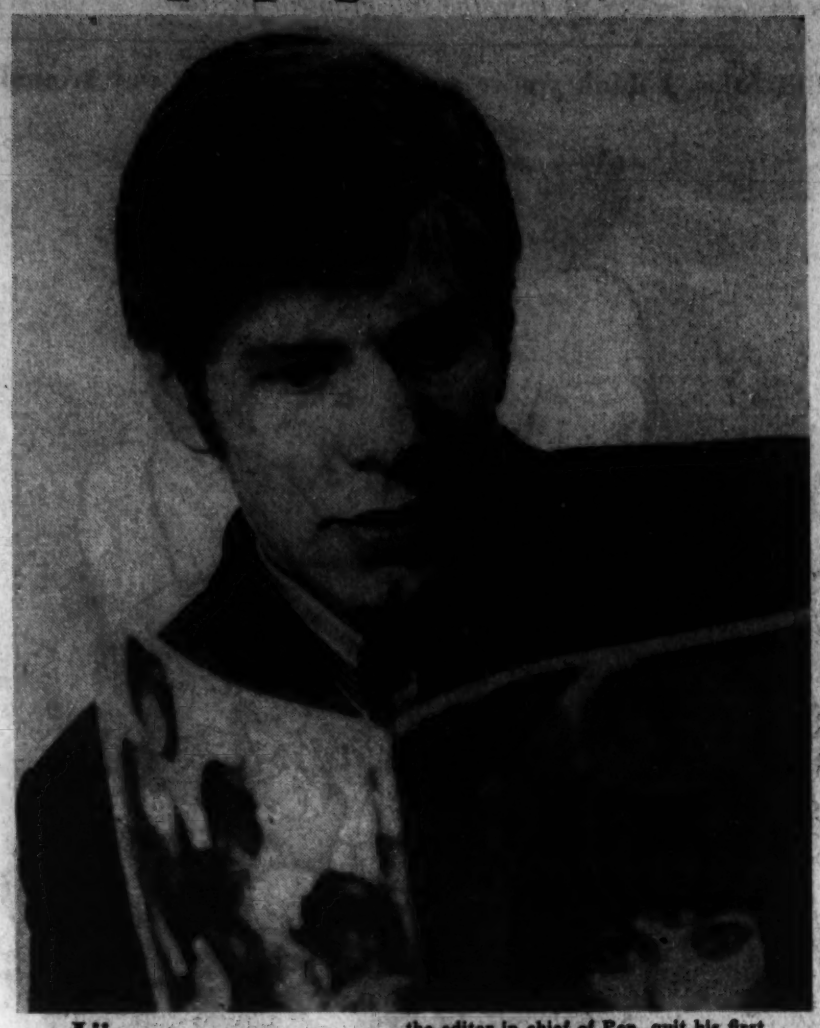
Even a short conversation with Mr. Marquard makes it evident he understands how to cope with the exceedingly complex worlds of pop music and publishing.

He began writing poetry and short stories at 14. "They were sad and rather romantic, the kind of thing most 14-year-olds write. But I soon discovered that nobody wanted to read them or print them," he says.

♪ ♪ ♪

By 15 he had moved to more practical writing: part-time free-lance journalism. Whenever possible, he explains, he tried to combine writing on subjects he cared about with writing that editors were willing to print. He was attending the Zurich Commercial High School and frequently had the somewhat disillusioning experience of writing two articles some evening, one for a large circulation magazine which was printed and for which he was paid fairly generously; a second which he delivered to his German teacher and for which he received a rather undistinguished mark.

Though there were obvious temptations to quit school and go into full-time journalism, Mr. Marquard stayed in school until he graduated with a "matura," a degree roughly equivalent to that from an American two-year junior college. Two months at the Weltwoche followed, and then Pop which seems to be the start of a lifetime career.



Jürg Marquard

. . . the editor in chief of Pop, quit his first full-time job with a Swiss news weekly to found this voice for the rock generation. His magazine presently has a paid circulation of 110,000, with more to come.

To achieve the current Pop circulation goal, he is gradually changing the magazine format somewhat, broadening the base, so to speak. Pop, Mr. Marquard assured us, will always be aimed at readers under 25. Readers over 30 may peruse the magazine sometimes, but they are not really with it, he says. "They are interested as outsiders; they don't have direct contact with our generation."

♪ ♪ ♪

Broadening the base means articles not only on pop music and pop stars, but also, for example, a new series devoted to dream professions — a hit parade of dream professions of Pop readers and practical, realistic tips on how to make these dreams come true. "We want to urge the young to be critical, to see the importance of things other than pop," he explains. "We don't say go to church on Sunday, but we do say 'Don't dream, work for your specific, realizable goals.'

"Gradually we will expand to success stories of young people in many different fields—to fashion, cosmetics, television, films, and radio. We had a narrow market at first, only beat fans who had no paper of their own. Now we want to attract other young readers to whom beat is important but not absolutely everything."

Neither the editorial staff nor the content of Pop will age with the editor, Mr. Marquard says. He plans to hire younger people to run the magazine by the time he reaches 30 and later go on to other, related activities while serving Pop in an advisory capacity.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pop is just the beginning of the Marquard enterprises now in formation. Every year the magazine sponsors at least one big music festival. Late in May it sponsored two Pop "Monster Concerts" featuring English groups such as the Jimi Hendrix Experience, Eric Burdon and the New Animals, the Traffic, the Cream, the Koobas, the Move, and Anselmo, a Swiss group. The concerts were on two successive nights in Zurich's Hallenstadion.

Among the various other pop-oriented Marquard ventures: management of stars and new groups, promotion and public relations, a photo agency, a poster business. Mr. Marquard says he does not want to have too much power; he sets up independent but coordinated units, with a different person responsible for each.

The venture has been exciting and glamorous. But thinking it over, Mr. Marquard says quietly that if he had realized just how complicated it was all going to be, how much time, effort, and hard work would be required, how many problems would arise, he doubts that he would have had the courage to begin. Now that at least some of the hardest work is behind him, he is happy that things have worked out so well. So are his fans and his readers.

A verse for today...

And he said to them all, If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me.—LUKE 9:23

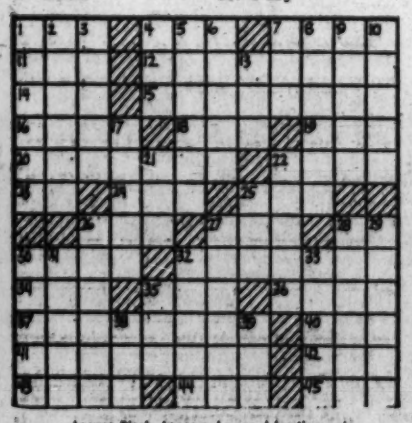
Crossword puzzle

Across

1. Hair ribbon
4. Horned viper
7. Fictional dog
11. Palmyra palm leaf
12. Artist
14. 54
15. Red ocher
16. Always
18. Negative vote
19. Winnow
20. Vacation spots
22. Earthenware pot
23. Gold in heraldry
24. Public vehicle
25. Abashment
26. Implore
27. Crib
28. Wire service: abbr.
30. Fancy 26 down
32. Things to be done
34. Craft
35. Epoch
36. Insurgence
37. Learned men
40. Unsmelted metal
41. Spray
42. Decade
43. Lairs
44. Prior to
45. Public notices

Down

1. Short jacket
2. Small tilt hammer
3. Undulates
4. Cinder
5. Aromas
6. Cougars
7. Likely
8. Suffocate
9. Sum
10. Place of conflict
13. Ballad
17. Clad
21. Drugget
22. Landlord
25. Atmosphere
26. Fastener
27. Kitchen utensil
28. Worshiped
29. Thin metal disks
30. Summer lunch dish
31. Threadbare
32. Scratch lightly
33. Niepa bark
35. Silkworm
38. German city
39. Fury



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham

Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: I am a student at Wellesley Senior High School. Recently, the history department put on a program designed to make us aware of the problem of race relations. In the program, the Theater Company of Boston acted out several scenes from plays which dealt with race relations. In one scene from "The Slave," by LeRoi Jones, there were several "four-letter words" used during a love scene, and several teachers who were in charge have come under heavy fire because of that fact. Some of them have even been summoned to court because of the plays. Several parents have accused them of helping to corrupt the morals of the high-school students. I feel that this charge is ridiculous. If the plays had been shown to a grade-school or junior-high-school audience, then their fears would have been justified. But by the time we are in high school, we have already set up our moral standards, and our standards will not change because of a play. Also, the high-school students know what the conditions in the slums are like. What would we have gained from characters using Sunday School dialogue in a completely unbelievable manner, when we know what the true situation is like?

I think that the program should be praised instead of condemned. The civil-rights movement is a very important part of today's world, and this program has helped to make us aware of the problems of race relations.

Randall S.
Wellesley, Mass.

E.D.C.: I'm sorry the summer has delayed answering this inquiry. The Wellesley High School affair has blown over. I do not think it is necessary at all to go to the extremes of filth and vulgarity which some authors nowadays use in order to present a realistic and accurate picture of present conditions. It isn't "Sunday School dialogue" to keep talk reasonably decent and within generally accepted bounds. We don't have to wallow in the mire to understand what is needed nowadays for progressive social action. Some things, including small things, are symbolic of larger permissiveness and can lead to disaster. We don't have to break down all our old standards in order to be free.

We invite young people to send in brief questions or comments to this column, which the editor will comment upon in return. Send them to DIALOGUE, care of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115.

Quotation for today

There is not room for death
Nor atom that his might could render void:
Thou — Thou art being and breath,
And what Thou art may never be destroyed.—EMILY BRONTE

"Tubby" BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

SUSIE, DID YOU MAKE COOKIES TODAY?
OF COURSE! WOULD YOU LIKE ONE? REALLY?!
YES... I HAVE A PET BUG WHO'S TERRIBLY HUNGRY...
GAKK
I ABSOLUTELY BALK AT RUNNING A BUG BAKERY

FAMILY FEATURES

Rising tide of rock— a cultural phenomenon

The pop scene

By David Sterritt

Rock music is becoming more and more of a cultural phenomenon. Mod musicians sound forth everywhere from grassy Boston Common and the slick sound stages of Hollywood to England and its European neighbors, where much of the swinging sound originated.

In addition, so many new groups are cutting first records that it is practically impossible to keep up with them at all. In an effort to do some justice to the rising tide, a few of the more interesting of these are surveyed here.

The première disc of Chrysalis, for example, is called "Definition" (MGM, SE-4547). It is an unusual record because the group is willing to experiment with techniques and types of sound not often heard —instrumental combinations using harpsichords and flutes, close, almost dissonant vocal harmony sections, and the like. Unfortunately, their musical taste and ability frequently fall short of their radical intentions.

♪ ♪ ♪

"What Will Become of the Morning" has tight, fast-paced harmonizing by J. Spider Barbour, Paul Album, and Nancy Nairn, as well as some lively harpsichord passages (the liner notes call them piano passages) by Peter Winkler, a guest performer. (Ralph Kotkov usually plays keyboard instruments for the group.) But here as elsewhere throughout the disc, the vocal solo sections are weak on intonation and sung in an unpolished, grating manner. Both Mr. Barbour and Miss Nairn, the principal vocalists on the album, need to discipline their styles.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Father's Getting Old" is a less delicate version of "Your Mother Should Know," on the Beatles' "Magical Mystery Tour" disc. But effective passages occur when the arrangements contrast soft vocal effects with heavy, driving electric guitar.

Songs like "Fitzpatrick Swanson"—named after (and sung to?) one of the group's vocal arrangers — "Lacewing," "Summer in Your Savage Eyes," and "Cynthia Gerome" are closer to standard rock, and have fewer compelling innovations to offer. "Dr. Root's Garden" is a slow, funky number with comic overtones and effects not unlike those used by the Beach Boys in "She's Going Bald." Dahaud Shaar's percussion is especially notable, sustaining the beat and the mood at the same time.

"Piece of Sun" typifies the whole disc. Technically dazzling bass guitar and a fine wailing, almost harsh lead guitar are all but lost on a silly song, with conventional vocalizing.

♪ ♪ ♪

A musically weaker but perhaps commercially stronger group is the Cherry People, whose disc bears the same name (Heritage, HTS 35,000). Despite an ordinary style, the group may be bound for success if only because it appears to have patterned its sound after other combos that have proven popular.

On most of the first side the Cherry People sound consistently like the Cowsills, the family group that scored with "The Rain, the Park, and Other Things." On "Don't Hang Me Up, Girl," the Cherry People resemble the Four Seasons. In "Mr. Hyde," however, the group shows real individuality, with a pleasant, rocking sound. So perhaps all the Cherry People need is a little more originality, and the daring necessary to display it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Judging by the photos on the record jacket, Mortimer is indeed a group, and a trio at that. But the most unusual thing about the three young men comprising Mortimer is their practice of playing acoustic guitars —instruments not often heard in this electrified age. The result (on the disc "Mortimer," Phillips, PHS 600-267) is a smooth, pleasing sound that is sometimes even quiet—another quality very rarely encountered nowadays.

Unfortunately, nonelectric instruments (even several at once) can duplicate few of the interesting melodic and rhythmic effects so important to the new rock. And Mortimer has not yet uncovered enough new conventions totally to replace them. So the trio's sound eventually tends to be a bit monotonous.

Still, they create some marvelous driving, pulsing effects, as in "Life's Sweet Music." "Mortimer's Theme" is a conventional but convincingly optimistic instrumental piece, while "Dedicated Music Man" displays a strong beat and a good sense of vocal harmony. "Where Dragons Guard the Doors" has an obvious but subtly handled Oriental influence. Zither-like guitar effects punctuate the flowing sound.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although these new groups succeed to varying degrees in creating their own versions of the new sound, they are for the most part composed of talented young musicians with fairly precise ideas of what rock music should be. Their experiments will probably lead to still newer innovations. And—hopefully—they will exchange their occasional tendencies to imitate for the freedom from tradition that always marks the best of today's pop music.

American folklore stamp

Weekly stamp column

United States Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson has made public the design of the Daniel Boone postage stamp.

The 6-cent stamp in the American Folklore Series will be issued with first-day ceremonies Sept. 26 at Frankfort, Ky.

Louis Macouillard of San Francisco designed the horizontal stamp, which will be printed in two yellow inks by offset, with black and red applied by the Giori press. Red mingles with yellow to produce light brown.

It is a non-portrait stamp. Attached to a wall of roughly hewn boards are the tools of Boone's trade—a Pennsylvania rifle, a powder horn, and a knife. So is a pipe tomahawk, a historical reminder that Boone had been adopted by the Shawnees. "Daniel Boone" and his birthdate "1734" are carved on the wall. A poster tacked to the wall reads "United States/6c/Postage." The denomination is black; all other elements are combinations of yellows and red.

Collectors desiring first-day cancellations may send addressed envelopes, together with remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed, to the Postmaster, Frankfort, Ky. 40601. A close-fitting enclosure of postal-card thickness should be placed in each envelope and the flap either turned in or sealed. The envelope to the Postmaster should be endorsed "First Day Covers 6c Daniel Boone Stamp." Requests must be postmarked no later than September 26, 1968.

♪ ♪ ♪

Legislation to permit the reproduction of United States postage stamps in color cleared the Senate on June 12 and has since been signed into law.

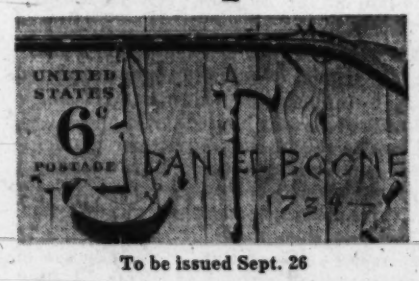
The restriction to black-and-white reproduction was originally imposed in the belief that this was a deterrent to counterfeiting, which today is virtually non-existent.

Congressman Thaddeus J. Dulski (D) New York, Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, introduced H.R. 15972 and in testifying for his bill in hearings before the House Subcommittee on Judiciary March 13, he said: "The United States is one of the few countries which forbids color reproductions of stamps." He noted that he had received letters from stamp collectors throughout the country and from abroad endorsing his bill.

Under this new law, stamps may not be reproduced in the exact size in color, but must be less than three-fourths or more than one and one-half times larger in linear dimension. Canceled stamps may be reproduced exact size. Reproduction of foreign stamps in color is permitted under the same terms.

♪ ♪ ♪

Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson announced today that the Post Office Department will issue three new postage stamps later this year.



To be issued Sept. 26

One will mark the 75th anniversary of the opening of the Cherokee Strip, that resulted in a dramatic land rush in which some 175,000 persons sought to stake out homesteads in Oklahoma during the day of Sept. 16, 1893.

A Beautification of America stamp will be issued to begin a series that will encourage continued participation in President Johnson's Natural Beauty Campaign, an effort in which Mrs. Johnson has taken a leading role.

The two commemorative stamps will be of the 6-cent denomination.

A 20-cent international air-mail stamp will also be issued. This will cover air-mail postage one-half ounce to Europe and Mediterranean Africa and will replace the Audubon painting air-mail stamp issued in 1967.

Details on the designs, dates, and places of first day sales, will be announced later.

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The 5d. (sepia/brown) Great Britain definitive postage stamp will be withdrawn from sale at all post offices at close of business on Aug. 1.

This arrangement is operationally necessary because of the need to ensure as far as possible that all 5d. stamps are the same color (blue) when the new letter service starts on Sept. 16.

For the benefit of philatelists the 5d. (sepia/brown) definitive stamp will continue to be available from the Philatelic Bureau, 2-4 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1; the Philatelic Counter, London Chief Office, King Edward Street, London E. C. 1; and the recently opened Philatelic Counters at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Blackpool, for a further 12 months or until sold out.

STAMPS—COINS

GLOBE STAMP STORES
STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD
1967 U.S. Stamp Price List 25c
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Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Thursday, August 1, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Open conventions

In many ways there is deeper political discontent today than for a good number of years. This is particularly evident among youth, among racial minorities, among the poor, and among many intellectuals. While this dissatisfaction and unease may have had their birth in opposition to the war in Vietnam and in unhappiness over many domestic situations, this national disquiet has also centered on certain aspects of the democratic process.

One such aspect is the manner in which the national conventions work and the ways in which the all-important delegates are chosen. Large numbers of persons bitterly complain that the conventions are "sewn up" in advance, that delegates are unduly tied down to this or that candidate, and that, consequently, there is inadequate opportunity for popular feeling to find expression.

Such discontent with any part of the election process is obviously a serious matter in a democracy. It is therefore vitally important that each of the forthcoming national conventions be as open to the winds of popular preference as possible. All appearance of a foregone conclusion should be avoided, all efforts to steamroller delegates against their will should be shunned.

For this reason we welcome Vice-President Hubert Humphrey's request that the so-called unit rule be done away with at the Democratic National Convention. This is the rule whereby all or parts of the delegations of certain states are obligated to vote as a bloc rather than after the individual delegate's own wish.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy has called the unit rule undemocratic (even though in certain states, such as Massachusetts and Oregon, he will benefit therefrom). Nor is it certain that its abolition would necessarily help the Senator more than the Vice-President. But the doing away with a rule which often makes individual delegates vote against their actual preference would be a step towards purer democracy. At least, it would appear so to many of today's discontents.

Actually, we cannot agree that this has been a bad year for the democratic processes. In fact, it is hard to think back to a year when active, popular participation in these processes was more evident or more effective. The amazing upwelling of effective support for a man, Senator McCarthy, who only a half-year ago had little visible backing is proof not only of democracy's vitality but of the citizendom's ability to make its view heard and felt. And if abolition of the unit rule will afford further proof of democratization, let it be abolished, and the conventions be as open as possible.

Kerner trilogy

The Kerner Commission (National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders) held in its February report that white racist practices were the basic cause of last summer's riots. Now its three new studies show that black response to those practices is uniformly negative. The findings:

- That not a mere handful of riffraff but fully 18 percent of ghetto residents rioted.
- That most blacks feel the riots were justifiable protests, though only 8 percent would advocate them.
- That the rioters were representative of the entire black community (two-thirds were adults, three-quarters had jobs, most were long-time residents and not new arrivals from the South or other states).
- That the rioters' criminal profile was no worse than the community's.

The tacit approval among blacks of riots as protests should not be surprising, but to many in the white community it is. The commission found that the whites serving in the inner city — police, teachers, retail merchants, welfare workers, political party workers and employers — were "insensitive" to the plight of urban blacks.

Granted that the reports, like their parent study, are directed toward urging reform. Thus, while the reports show that two-thirds of blacks feel substantial progress has been made in their lot since the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school desegregation, their writers emphasize the one-third who feel there has not been much change at all. They are pointing out that the core of malcontents among blacks is larger than was generally believed, and this is a useful service.

The reports also show that for the one-third of the whites who felt the riots were a revolt against legitimate grievances, a matching third saw the issue solely as a criminal one to be overborne by police force. The remaining third shared both views: the need for both reform and order.

Is not this latter group the one whose numbers should increase and prevail? The present Kerner Commission trilogy, and subsequent reports, which dispel myths about black and white sentiments, should be welcomed to this end.

The last laugh

Ché Guevara would certainly get a laugh out of the fuss that his posthumously published diary has stirred up — not only in the publishing world but above all in Bolivia. This is the landlocked country in the heart of South America where last year he was hunted down and killed. Once he and his handful of guerrilla fighters had been discovered in the Bolivian jungle lowland, it took the Bolivian Army several months to put them out of action. And even then, the Bolivians were able to do it only after getting a crash course in antiguerrilla operations from United States specialists.

All of this, of course, was humiliating for the Bolivian military and particularly for armed forces commander General Alfredo Ovando Candia. They were the scapegoats for a time for allowing a bunch of outsiders — Guevara and most of those with him were not Bolivians — to establish themselves within the national frontiers and cause so much trouble. But now General Ovando and his troops are having their moment of revenge. Ché Guevara deceased is making a bigger fool of civilian authority than he ever did of the military when alive.

René Barrientos Ortuño's hold on the presidency of the republic has been shaken almost to the limit by the humiliating discovery that his Minister of the Interior, Antonio Arguedas, was the man who supplied Fidel Castro, of all people, with a copy of the handwritten diary found on Ché Guevara when he was captured last year. Mr. Arguedas has skipped across the ocean to London. Fidel Castro has offered him asylum in Cuba. And what is more, the Cuban Premier claims that Mr. Arguedas had "cooperated with the revolutionary movement in Bolivia for many months."

Most of President Barrientos's Cabinet ministers thereupon deserted him, almost as if he were a sinking ship. And the hapless President found himself having to turn to the military to keep himself in his country's top job. His new Cabinet is made up entirely of military men. There had been rumors that General Ovando might be planning a coup, but he may well feel that a safer way to attain the presidency is by the constitutional process in 1970.

All this may seem a capricious way to run a country. But Bolivia has had a way of rattling along, impoverished and often unhappy, through more caprices than this.

What Boris teaches Tom

Western nations, with all the civil liberties they enjoy, have yet to free themselves of parsimony in offering theater for their children. Perhaps the handiness of TV has sapped energies that may have been devoted to live productions.

In any event, as British Labour MP Renée Short points out after a tour of Russia, the West has nothing to match the Soviet Union's ambitious theater program for children. There are 42 permanent children's stage companies and 95 permanent puppet companies spread across the land. Irkutsk, in Siberia, for example, has a company of 39 and an orchestra of eight. The Central Children's Theater in Moscow alone has a staff of 360, seats 1,000, and gives three performances a day — to full houses, as in all children's theaters throughout Russia.

The plays are what one might expect for youngsters — fairy tales, historical dramas, some adaptations of classics. Two different plays are mounted each day at the Central Children's Theater, and odd combinations from the 29-play repertoire can turn up — imagine pairing "Tom Sawyer" with "Boris Godunov"!

Another interesting feature of the Russian program is the effort to keep alive the local culture of the various republics. Theaters in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Estonia, for example, maintain two companies, one performing in Russian, the other in the language of the region.

Apart from enriching the lives of the youngsters and giving their imaginations something wholesome to feed upon, the Russians are building audiences for adult theater. They are willing to spend money to this end; the state pays $282,000 to support the Central Children's Theater alone, apart from paying for the physical plant, lighting, maintenance, etc. That's as much as the Royal Shakespeare Company receives from the Arts Council in Great Britain. The petty $11 million appropriated by Congress for Federal Arts and Humanities programs over the next year for all adult arts aid would fall short of the Soviet children's effort.

One must admire the Russians for their sound investment.

'But Atlas, I think you've got things the wrong way around'

State of the nations

Of peace and politics

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

For several weeks now the most bitterly waged argument inside the administration has been over whether, and when, to assume that there has in fact been a "response" from Hanoi to the pullback of the American bombing line in Vietnam.

According to the official line at this moment of writing there has never been any response.

This is supported by the fact that Hanoi has never once labeled anything it has done as being a response to the first United States act of deescalation. On the contrary, it has continued to insist in public that there is nothing to talk about or do unless the United States has first ceased all hostile actions against North Vietnam.

Response?

However, the following things have happened:

1. No rockets have hit Saigon since June 21.
2. The number of North Vietnamese troops arriving in South Vietnam in June was half as many as those which arrived in May.
3. The number of troops "fed into the pipeline at the top" also has declined, leading to the expectation of a substantial drop in the number of North Vietnam arrivals during August and September.

Do these three facts represent a "response"? Do they add up to an act of deescalation by the other side?

Hanoi refuses to claim them as deescalation.

United States military authorities provide alternate explanations.

It is suggested that the rocketing of Saigon has ended because the enemy has run out of rockets, due, it is claimed, to the success of American countermeasures.

It is suggested that the fall in troop movements from North to South is because the enemy has virtually completed his deployment for a second great offensive and has now stepped his troop movements down from a "reinforcement" to a mere "replacement" level.

Behavior ambiguous

It also is asserted that military intelligence continues to indicate that the enemy is getting ready for a major offensive which is now expected in late August. At the White House there is an inclination to think that this timing is intended to embarrass President Johnson at the time of the Democratic convention.

The argument on the other side starts with the proposition that the pattern is standard operating procedure in a case of this kind. Hanoi's behavior is ambiguous. There are acts which might mean deliberate restraint in response to United States restraint. But they refuse to put the label of "response" upon them.

But this, it is pointed out, is precisely what happened in the case of the Cuban missile crisis when every message from Moscow to Washington was open to two interpretations.

President John F. Kennedy methodically selected the interpretation he preferred. By choosing his own interpretation of the Russian position, he led Mr. Khrushchev step by step from confrontation to capitulation.

In this case President Johnson so far has refused to apply the Kennedy technique to the Hanoi position.

There are political implications.

To do so would be of enormous help to Vice-President Hubert Humphrey's campaign. Until such a step is taken Mr. Humphrey still has the albatross of the war around his neck. His rival, Eugene McCarthy, has the enormous advantage of being free of the war.

Great risks

Humphrey supporters have been pleading with the White House to take a chance and make a second deescalation move. Their argument is that there is nothing to lose. If Mr. Johnson assumes that Hanoi has given him a "response" and acts accordingly, then one of two things will follow:

Either there will be another responsive signal from the other side. Or there will be the grand offensive which the Pentagon predicts. If there is an offensive, say the Humphrey people, then everyone will rally behind the President and support him in returning to bombing North Vietnam. If there is no offensive, the evidence of a "response" will be all the more impressive.

In peacemaking as in warmaking there are great risks at every turn. Is it time to take another risk toward peace?

Our readers write

Steel traps

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Congratulations for your fine editorial, "Women's responsibility," about endangered species which are mercilessly exploited to satisfy the whims of fashion, and for your suggestion that women refuse to purchase or use products from these species, or from other animals whose exploitation is cruel and unnecessary.

It may be of interest to your readers to know that many of our own native furbearers are trapped during their reproductive season, a poor conservation practice, subjecting these animals to the loss of their young as well as their own lives.

The cruelties of the steel trap, commonly used in trapping wild, fur-bearing animals, are well documented. The tendency in some circles to consider trapping a sport is additional cause for concern.

It would seem that women, once aware of the inhumaneness of the steel trap, would not only refuse to buy articles manufactured from animals trapped by such a method, but would also support educational campaigns to dissuade people from its use.

Noank, Conn. **Mrs. Charles N. Pratt**

Engineers from India

To The Christian Science Monitor:

We have a great many engineers from India working in this country and they contribute mightily to the engineering output of the United States. The mere fact that these newcomers hold their own in the highly developed American engineering industry speaks well of the Indian educational system and of the individual Indian's successful effort to supplement his native college degree with American ones.

Nonetheless, it is difficult to understand how engineers could be unemployed in the vast subcontinent of India, a developing country. It is thought that India would need all the engineers she can get, e.g., agricultural engineers, irrigation engineers, sanitary engineers, foresters, and many others.

In New York City, the foreign engineers guest night program of the metropolitan section, ASCE, offers a home away from home to our colleagues from India. Members of the metropolitan section would welcome an opportunity to discuss in their guest program the outlook for engineering industries in India.

New York **Denis Gellert**

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Dispatch from the farm

Vigorous experience

By John Gould

Lisbon Falls, Maine

The first meal I ever ate in a lumbercamp came when I was about 10, and it was a pretty vigorous experience all in all when you consider that I was visiting a maiden aunt who didn't usually include such sport in her genteel program. This aunt was forever inviting the nephews and nieces to come to visit her.

To prove that I was no ingrate, I was delivered to her home one February vacation, fully reminded that I was to be a good boy and do as auntie says. It wasn't too bad, but even at its best a visit of this kind leaves a boy some dull moments, and my aunt was aware of this and had provided a beguilement. She had asked her neighbor, Mr. Raymond Rendall, if he wouldn't take me up to see the lumber operation. So one morning in the gray dawn he jingled his horse and pung into my aunt's yard, and I was bundled up and ready to go.

In the old days it was customary in Maine to help subsidize educational institutions by giving them a grant of public lands, and Bates College had such a tract. The income from such lands went for academic purposes, and any good school trustee of those times was wise in the fluctuations of the timber market. It took so many thousands of pine and so many cords of pulp to run a Latin class, and Bates College not only had a teaching faculty, but a forester to manage the wild lands as well, and this was Mr. Rendall.

Probably all of these educational grants have since been sold and the money invested otherwise, and after Bates disposed of her acres Mr. Rendall became Maine's forest commissioner. But at that time he was harvesting a stand of mature white pine, and every day he had to drive up into the hills to keep an eye on the operation — he had the usual *entrepreneur de bois* with choppers, log-haulers, sawmill and camp.

A February dawn can be as cold as they come, but the sun is getting higher and the forenoon will warm. Because the logs had to be moved over snow there was some urgency and melted snow water standing in puddles was not a good sign. Where the runners of the logging sleds had passed and repassed great grooves had worn, and these were now full of water.

When, coming up the logging road in our pung, we met the first load of logs moving out, Mr. Rendall had to get the runners of his pung out of these grooves and haul off to the side for the logs to pass. This is not something you pause and ponder, because a load of pine logs bearing down on you promotes haste, so when Mr. Rendall jerked a rein and the horse made a right-angle turn the runners of our pung held to the grooves and didn't go with the horse. I landed in the snowbank, and Mr. Rendall landed on me, and the horse went a short ways and stopped so we could tip the pung back on its runners and get in again.

I soon saw that the horse knew how to act because of repetition — every time we met a load of logs the pung would tip over. It was a way of life. And although I mostly landed in snow, it wasn't long before I hit a snow-water puddle and slid along scooping up water as I went. This is one of those invig-

orating surprises which makes your eyeballs go Twang! Mr. Rendall and I thus moved about the tract, getting in and out of the pung off and on, and sometimes because we meant to. Here and there he would stop to scale some logs. And at noon there came to all ears the joyous clang of the come-and-get-it.

The day was warm enough now so the door was left open, but Mr. Rendall and I both got seats near the red-hot range — our clothing was indeed wet. The cook was a hearty woman and she waited on me with a rough kind of loving care. She found me a tumbler of cold milk, a concession to my youth, because otherwise the lumbercamp beverage is a traditional boiled green tea that looks, smells, and tastes like the drainage from a tannery, and probably has the same general nutritional quality.

The menu was boiled beef in great bowls of thick gravy; boiled potatoes and boiled turnips; and baked beans. There was ample of fresh-baked salt-rising bread, and for dessert the usual lumbercamp profusion of cookies, pies, cakes, doughnuts, and tinned pears and peaches. Lumberjacks have a sweet tooth. The meal was eaten in silence, which is the law of the woods, except that Mr. Rendall at one point apologized to the men and said he begged their indulgence while he checked a scaling with the boss.

Because melting snow had impaired teaming, no logs were hauled in the afternoon, so we didn't get tipped out of the pung again. The night would freeze up, and by morning the sleds could go again for a few hours. Mr. Rendall tried to speed the horse a mite, but he was tired, so it was dark when we came to my aunt's. She had a good supper, and I stowed it away as if I hadn't touched that whopping lumbercamp meal at noon. There's nothing like a day in the open. I dreamed of pines falling, and pungs upended, and men eating mountains of potatoes, and after a few much less exciting days I came home, admitting that a visit with a maiden aunt isn't so bad after all.